This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

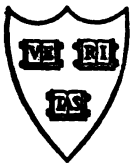
+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

McT 759.07.426

Harvard College
Library



By Exchange

A. A. Noyes
June 1908.

3 2044 097 081 202

WORD AND SENTENCE BOOK

A GRADED COURSE IN SPELLING

BY

JOHN H. HAAREN, A.M., LL.D.
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

BOOK II

WITH APPENDIX ON SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

BOSTON, U.S.A.
D. C. HEATH & CO., PUBLISHERS
1907

Educ T 759.07.426

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
MAR 14 1940

COPYRIGHT, 1905,
BY D. C. HEATH & CO.

INTRODUCTION

THE plan of work begun in the former book of this course has been continued and extended in this second book. As in that book, so in this, there are abundant exercises for copying and dictation, many lists of words, and frequent opportunities for practice in the application of the rules for spelling. Punctuation, capitalization, and syllabication receive continued attention. The features specially prominent in this book are the exercises in the use of the dictionary, the study of prefixes, suffixes, and roots, and the excellence of the selections for copying, dictation, and writing from memory.

To use a dictionary, directory, encyclopædia, or similar book of reference, one must know the order of the letters of the alphabet, a knowledge which modern methods of teaching reading have neglected. An endeavor has been made in this book to supply such knowledge if it is wanting and to strengthen it if it is weak.

The study of words should not be restricted to their spelling. Their meaning as determined by prefix, suffix, and root should also receive attention. But the etymological meaning of many words has been lost to sight in the customary use of language. Then, when the meaning of a word cannot be ascertained from the context in which the word appears, the student must have recourse to the dic-

tionary. Here he may find various definitions for a single word. Pupils should be trained to select for a word the definition which will best fit the thought as expressed in the sentence. Exercises looking to this end will be found in the present book. Moreover, the dictionary exercises in the book are so arranged that definite meanings may be attached to words when etymology is but feebly suggestive, if it is suggestive at all. Exercises are also given in the discrimination of synonyms.

As stated in the introduction to book one, this course in word study is an attempt to induce proficiency in the mechanics of composition. If this proficiency could be made so great that a pupil could write from memory selections which he had committed, and write them without a mistake in spelling, punctuation, capitalization, or other details of form, the teaching of composition would be relieved of many of its greatest difficulties. Further, if the pupil's mind were stored with a goodly number of selections from our noble English literature, he would unconsciously be influenced by them in thought and so in language. Given facility in writing from memory, and a mental store of examples of correct and beautiful expression, and the pupil will in the composition exercise evince little need for many of the corrections which have been occupying so much of the teacher's time and energy. The compiler hopes that the present course may prove an efficient aid in the attainment of such ends.

WORD AND SENTENCE BOOK

FIFTH SCHOOL YEAR

PART ONE

1

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 15, 1907

Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co.
378–388 Wabash Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen,

In answer to your advertisement in this morning's paper I hereby make application for employment in your office.

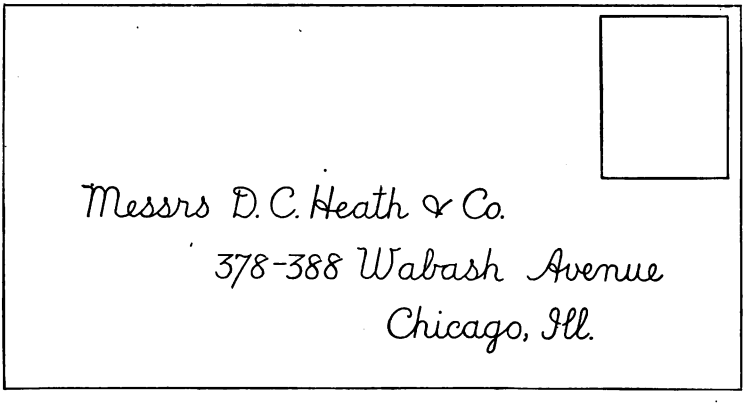
I am fourteen years old, I live with my parents, and I have a recommendation from my teacher.

Trusting that you will send for me, I am

Respectfully yours,
Samuel T. Russell
456 S. Harding Avenue.

2

Address an envelope according to the following form:



3

ad ver tise	a grees	val ue	Ralph
ap pli ca tion	ac cedes	bar gain	Phil ip
em ploy ment	ab stains	bush el	Rob ert
rec om mend	ab solves	bar rel	Reu ben
ref er ence	ac quaints	gal lon	Rich ard

4

A *suffix* is a word, syllable, or letter added to a root.

A *root* is the word or part of a word to which the suffix is added.

In the following, *ful* is the suffix, meaning full of:

Playful, doubtful, deceitful, sorrowful, wonderful.

Write out the meaning of each of these five words.

5

Un ion	as sists	hinge	Pau line
Cap i tol	as serts	caught	Ra chel
Pres i dent	ar raigns	e vil	Ruth
Con gress	as sess es	hur ry	Sa rah
Sen ate	ar ran ges	a fraid	Su san

6

THE ARROW AND THE SONG

I shot an arrow into the air;
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For, so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow it in its flight.

I breathed a song into the air;
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For who has sight so keen and strong,
That it can follow the flight of song?

Long, long afterward, in an oak
I found the arrow, still unbroke;
And the song, from beginning to end,
I found again in the heart of a friend.

— HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

After copying the above, learn it, and then write it from memory.

7

ab sen tee	lodg er	be gin ner	Ru dolph
ac ces sion	pier cer	de mur rer	Ru fus
ac ci dent	res cu er	dis til ler	Si mon
ad di tion	voy a ger	for get ter	Ste phen
ac com plice	par tak er	com pel ler	Thom as

8

Copy the following words, omitting the final *e* and adding *ing*:

Lodge, pierce, rescue, voyage, partake.

Copy the following words, omitting the final *e* and adding *ity*:

Scarce, divine, secure, fertile, antique.

Copy the following words, omitting the final *e* and adding *ish*:

Rogue, slave, prude, knave, tickle.

Copy the following words, omitting the final *e* and adding *able*:

Value, endure, excite, remove, excuse.

The final *e* is usually omitted from a word that takes a suffix beginning with a vowel.

9

at tend	en ter	en try	Au gus ta
at tach	an ger	an gry	Bar ba ra
as sume	win ter	win try	Car o line
a venge	hun ger	hun gry	Dor o thy
as suage	laun der	laun dry	El ea nor

10

Define the following words, *hood* meaning *state of being:*

Manhood, wifehood, girlhood, knighthood, widowhood.

Define the following words, *less* meaning *without:*

Flawless, viewless, effortless, penniless, timberless.

Define the following words, *ly* meaning *like:*

Lordly, clerkly, womanly, matronly, heavenly.

Define the following words, *ly* meaning *manner:*

Bleakly, gruffly, famously, horridly, joyously.

11

Solon, the Athenian law-giver, forbade men to speak evil of the dead. "So to speak," said he, "is neither pious, nor just, nor politic."

Those who spoke ill of the living were condemned to pay two fines. One fine was to be paid to the person of whom evil had been spoken; a second fine was to be paid into the public treasury.

12

Ath ens	ag o ny	lil y	Eu rope
con demn	al co hol	li lac	A sia
treas ure	ad mi ral	dai sy	Af ri ca
pub lic ly	ad ju tant	pan sy	Al pine
pi e ty	al der man	cro cus	Rus sia

13

Copy the following words and after doubling the final letter add *ing* to each:

Fan, hem, skip, sob, cut.

Copy the following words and after doubling the final letter add *er* to each:

Wrap, set, win, nod, drum.

Copy the following words and after doubling the final letter add *ing* to each:

Begin, demur, distil, forget, compel.

Copy the following words and after doubling the final letter add *er* to each:

Swim, blot, propel, control, transmit.

In the words to be copied, you will notice the following: (1) Every word ends in a consonant; (2) Only one vowel is immediately before the consonant; (3) The words that have more than one syllable are accented on the last syllable; (4) The suffixes used begin with a vowel. Other suffixes beginning with a vowel cause a change in words like the above. Hence we have the

RULE — Words of one syllable, ending in a single consonant, and words of more than one syllable, ending in a single consonant, when accented on the last syllable, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel, provided that the final consonant has but one vowel immediately before it.

14

pit i ful	gos sip ing	rare ly	Eng land
du ti ful	grov el ing	sure ly	France
plen ti ful	trav el ing	huge ly	Ger ma ny
beau ti ful	lis ten ing	de mure ly	I ta ly
boun ti ful	pen sion ing	re mote ly	Aus tri a

In the words in the first column, note that *y* has been changed into *i* before *ful.*

In the words in the second column, why has the consonant not been doubled before the suffix *ing?*

15

Define the following words, *ship* meaning *state of being:*

Kinship, hardship, friendship, membership, relationship.

Define the following words, *en* meaning *made of:*

Leaden, golden, wooden, woolen, brazen.

Define the following words, *er* meaning *more:*

Cleverer, slenderer, ruddier, feebler, obscurer.

Define the following words, *dom* meaning *state of being, place where:*

Wisdom, freedom, kingdom, earldom, serfdom.

16

Is this a time to be cloudy and sad,
When our mother Nature laughs around,
When even the deep blue heavens look glad,
And gladness breathes from the blossoming ground?

— BRYANT

After copying the above, learn it, and then write it from memory.

17

al pha bet	flu id	ar gued	jeered
bel lows	sol id	e lapsed	fil tered
cam phor	bow els	de based	em ployed
dea con	gas tric	bap tized	glit tered
dun geon	sal i va	cap sized	har rowed

Note that the words in the third column have been formed from simpler words by adding suffix *d*, that the words in the fourth column have been formed from simpler words by adding the suffix *ed*, and that the number of syllables in these words has not been increased.

18

Copy the following words, omitting the final *e* and adding *y*:

Able, ample, feeble, gentle, simple.

Copy the following words, omitting the final *e* and adding *ing*:

Engage, disable, behave, relieve, receive.

Copy the following words, omitting the final *e* and adding *al*:

Brute, refuse, peruse, remove, dispose.

Copy the following words, omitting the final *e* and adding *ance*:

Guide, grieve, observe, pursue, converse.

Note that all the words end in silent *e*, that each suffix begins with a vowel, and that *y* is a vowel when it does not begin a syllable. Hence we have the

RULE — Words ending in silent *e* usually drop the *e* before a suffix which begins with a vowel.

19

mam mal	pic kle	re lax	Chi na
rep tile	gar nish	ar ter y	E gypt
mol lusk	scal lop	ten sion	In di a
ver te brate	pre serve	e las tic	As syr i a
crus ta ce a	fric as see	ex er cise	Bab y lo ni a

20

Define the following words, *ness* meaning *state of being, act of:*

Clumsiness, dreariness, earnestness, gaudiness, forgiveness.

Define the following words, *ar* meaning *one who:*

Liar, beggar, scholar, exemplar, registrar.

Define the following words, *wise* meaning *ways, manner:* Likewise, sidewise, crosswise, lengthwise, otherwise.

If the suffix *ward* means *direction,* write the words that will correspond to the following:

(*a*) In a direction *to;* (*b*) In a direction *up;* (*c*) In a direction *forth;* (*d*) In a direction *back;* (*e*) In a direction *down.*

In the second group of words why is the *e* dropped in forming *liar,* and why is the *g* doubled in forming *beggar?*

21

Boston, Mass., Dec. 11, 1907

Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co.
110 Boylston Street
Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen,

I was away from home on a short visit when your letter arrived, so I hope that you will overlook my failure to answer your letter until now.

The wages you offer are satisfactory, and I shall be glad to begin work whenever you desire.

Thanking you for your consideration, I remain

Respectfully yours,
Richard T. Somers
987 Beacon Street.

22

berth	la dle	lic o rice	Welsh
tour ist	fun nel	mem o ry	Scotch
sta tion	skil let	nu mer al	I rish
plat form	skew er	or na ment	Brit ish
brake man	grid dle	knowl edge	Eng lish

23

Copy the following words, changing the final *y* to *i* and adding *es*:

Study, belfry, diary, charity, century.

Copy the following words, adding *s* to each:

Delay, employ, parley, volley, lackey.

Copy the following words, changing the final *y* to *i* and adding *ed*:

Deny, envy, reply, steady, satisfy.

Copy the following words, changing the final *y* to *i* and adding *er*:

Busy, lucky, merry, happy, pretty.

Note that the final *y* of the words in the first, third, and fourth groups has a consonant immediately before it, and that the final *y* of the words in the second group has in each case a vowel immediately before it; hence we have the

RULE — Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant change the *y* into *i* before a suffix beginning with any vowel but *i*.

24

pot ash	an ec dote	fac ul ty	Mo ses
gris tle	bot a ny	gal ler y	Hi ram
an i mal	cab i net	his to ry	Ho mer
min er al	de co rum	i ci cle	Cæ sar
flex i ble	ed i fice	jew el ry	Alex an der

25

Define the following words, *er* meaning *one who:*

Asserter, besieger, controller, devourer, examiner.

Define the following words, *er* meaning *that which:*

Kindler, receiver, provoker, nourisher, magnifier.

If the suffix *ish* means *like*, write the words that correspond to the following:

(*a*) Like a *prude;* (*b*) Like a *rogue;* (*c*) Like a *dwarf;* (*d*) Like a *fever;* (*e*) Like a *kitten.*

If the suffix *ling* means *little*, write the words that correspond to the following:

(*a*) A little *goose;* (*b*) A little *dear;* (*c*) A little child that is *nursed;* (*d*) A little *strip* of a man; (*e*) A little *prince.*

26

The breaking waves dashed high
On the stern and rock-bound coast,
And the woods against the stormy sky
Their giant branches tossed;

And the heavy night hung dark
The hills and waters o'er,
When a band of exiles moored their bark
On the wild New England shore.

* * * * * *

What sought they thus afar?
Bright jewels of the mine?
The wealth of seas, the spoils of war?
They sought a faith's pure shrine!
Ay! call it holy ground,
The soil where first they trod:
They have left unstained what there they found,—
Freedom to worship God. —MRS. HEMANS

After copying the above, learn it, and then write it from memory.

27

af fec tion	poul try	shiv er	Vin cent
af flu ence	que ry	per spire	Wal ter
al ma nac	rai sin	smoth er	A bra ham
al ti tude	satch el	hic cough	Ben ja min
am bi tion	to bac co	hoarse ness	Chris to pher

28

Copy the following words, adding *s* to each:

Halo, solo, folio, piano, cameo.

Copy the following words, adding *es* to each:

Echo, hero, negro, motto, potato.

Copy the following words, add *d* to each, and show the division into syllables:

Vacate, seclude, outvote, dispute, blockade.[1]
Believe, receive, pickle, value.

29

ben zine	la bor ing	is su ing	New York
gas o line	li bel ing	im a ging	New Jer sey
vas e line	lim it ing	li cens ing	Penn syl va ni a
par af fine	loi ter ing	in voi cing	Del a ware
an i line	lan guish ing	in trigu ing	Ma ry land

Why is not the consonant in the words in the second column doubled before the suffix *ing*?

Why was the *e* dropped before *ing* in the words in the third column?

Why is the *c* added to the suffix in *invoicing?*

30

Define the following word, *some* meaning *full of:*

Bothersome, gladsome, wearisome, troublesome, frolicsome.

Define the following words, *ard* or *art* meaning *one who:*

[1] These words may be considered as dropping *e* before the suffix *ed.*

Dotard, wizard, dullard, braggart, drunkard.

Define the following words, *able* meaning *may be:*

Usable, curable, traceable, obtainable, imaginable.

When the suffix *able* means *worthy to be,* write the words that correspond to the following:

(*a*) Worthy to be *blamed;* (*b*) Worthy to be *relied* on; (*c*) Worthy to be *respected;* (*d*) Worthy to be *desired;* (*e*) Worthy to be *envied.*

31

Animals that live in a place in which the supply of food fails regularly must do one of three things. They must leave the locality, store up food for winter use, or hibernate. To hibernate means to winter, and those animals are said to hibernate that pass the winter in sleep. Such are prairie dogs, burrowing squirrels, mountain badgers, and woodchucks or ground hogs.

But there is a kind of bat that goes to sleep long before winter sets in. There is also a kind of hedgehog that falls into a three months' sleep although it lives in the tropics.

32

se rene	o sier	shel ter	Vir gin i a
gan grene	ho sier	awn ing	Car o li na
cam phene	cro sier	par a sol	Geor gi a
hy gi ene	cour tier	sun shade	Flor i da
ker o sene	cloth ier	um brel la	Al a ba ma

33

Why do not the following words change the *y* into *i*, and why do they merely assume *s* and not *es*?

Obeys, employs, betrays, monkeys, chimneys.

Write the following words, adding *ing* to each:

Annoy, portray, survey, decoy, journey.

Note that the *y* is changed to *i* before the suffixes in the following:

Burial, memorial, studious, reliance, furious.

Note that the *y* is not changed to *i* in the following:

Lobbyist, babyish, justifying, studying, denying.

34

ma chine	a gent	a gen cy	Maine
ra vine	flu ent	flu en cy	New Hamp shire
sar dine	de cent	de cen cy	Ver mont
rou tine	ur gent	ur gen cy	Mas sa chu setts
ma rine	cur rent	cur ren cy	Rhode Is land

35

Define the following words, *able* meaning *full of, causing:*

Laughable, miserable, reasonable, treasonable, fashionable.

Define the following words, *ible* meaning the same as *able:*

Horrible, divisible, reducible, permissible, contemptible.

When the suffix *ent* means *one who*, write the words that correspond to the following:

(*a*) One who *presides;* (*b*) One who *adheres;*
(*c*) One who *studies;* (*d*) One who *corresponds;*
(*e*) One who *superintends.*

When the suffix *ent* has the effect of *ing*, write the words that correspond to the following:

Existing, indulging, confiding, providing, obeying.

36

Speak thou the truth. Let others fence,
And trim their words for pay;
In pleasant sunshine of pretense
Let others bask their day.

Where God hath set His thorns about,
Cry not, "The way is plain;"
His path within for those without
Is paved with toil and pain.

Be true to every inmost thought,
And as thy thought, thy speech;
What thou hast not by suffering bought
Presume thou not to teach.

— HENRY ALFORD

After copying the above, learn it, and then write it from memory.

37

to paz	bom ba zine	pi o neer	Con nec ti cut
gar net	gly cer ine	o ver seer	Ken tuck y
em er ald	tam bour ine	en gi neer	Ten nes see
di a mond	quar an tine	pri va teer	Mis sis sip pi
am e thyst	guil lo tine	auc tion eer	Lou is i an a

38

Copy the following words, adding *ty* to each:

Loyal, cruel, entire, proper, certain.

Copy the following words, adding *ity* to each:

Civil, fatal, final, brutal, complex.

In the following words, omit the suffix *ity* and make any other change so as to present each word in its simplest form:

Nobility, gentility, liability, visibility, delebility.

Write the singular of the following:

Arteries, enemies, comedies, parodies, batteries.

39

cash ier	ac id	sys tem	O hi o
fron tier	in hale	cur rent	In di an a
cav a lier	ex hale	riv u let	Il li nois
can non ier	ex pire	trib u tary	Mis sou ri
chan de lier	car bon ic	nav i ga ble	Ar kan sas

40

Define the following words, *ant* meaning *one who:*

Servant, dependant, occupant, assistant, accountant.

Define the following words, *ant* meaning *ing*:

Pleasant, defiant, observant, triumphant, repentant.

Define the following words, *ion* meaning *act of, thing that:*

Admission, dissection, exclusion, ignition, composition.

Define the following words, *ment* meaning *act of, thing that:*

Excitement, retirement, installment, punishment, management.

FIFTH SCHOOL YEAR

PART TWO

I

5 Hubert Street
New York, Feb. 5, 1908

X. Y. Z.
Herald Office
New York

Dear Sir,

I hereby apply for employment as office boy, according to your advertisement in to-day's Herald.

I am fourteen and a half years old, I live with my uncle, and I have an employment certificate from the Board of Health. I attend Sunday school regularly, and I have letters of recommendation from the principal of the school which I have attended, and from my Sunday school teacher. I inclose copies of these.

I am strong, not afraid of work, and willing to study the interest of my employer.

Trusting that you will give me the opportunity of presenting in person my qualifications, I am

Respectfully yours,

James C. Cartwright.

Address the envelope to inclose the above. See form on page 6.

2

ap ply	ap pli ca tion	Mich i gan
ed i fy	ed i fi ca tion	Wis con sin
u ni fy	u ni fi ca tion	I o wa
nul li fy	nul li fi ca tion	Da ko ta
qual i fy	qual i fi ca tion	Ne bras ka

3

A *prefix* is a letter or syllable joined to the beginning of a word.

For definitions of *root* and *suffix* see page 6.

In the following words, *over* is the prefix, meaning *above, too much:*

Overdo, overeat, overact, overrate, overload.

Write the meaning of each of these words.

4

ken nel	pli ant	pli an cy	Kan sas
mas tiff	ten ant	ten an cy	Tex as
span iel	va cant	va can cy	Ok la ho ma
ter ri er	va grant	va gran cy	Mex i co
re triev er	fla grant	fla gran cy	Col o ra do

5

Copy the following words, adding *ing* to each after making any change that may be necessary:

Console, lament, restore, beset, require.

Tell the reason for every change that you make.

Copy the following words, adding *es* to each after making any change that may be necessary:

Injury, melody, remedy, custody, perfidy.

Tell the reason for every change that you make.

Copy the following words, adding *ed* to each after making any change that may be necessary:

Suffer, unfit, murmur, demur, benefit.

Tell the reason for each change that you make.

Copy the following words, adding *able* to each:

Peace, charge, change, notice, marriage.

RULE — Words ending in *e* preceded by *c* soft or *g* soft retain the *e* before the suffixes *able* and *ous*.

6

Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
Life is but an empty dream! —
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each to-morrow
Find us farther than to-day.

— HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

7

fu el	si lent	si lence	Mon ta na
reb el	dis tant	dis tance	I da ho
ves sel	pres ent	pres ence	Wy o ming
mus sel	pru dent	pru dence	U tah
min strel	fra grant	fra grance	A ri zo na

8

Define the following words:

Undergo, underrate, undervalue, understand, undermine.

Define the following words:

Upturn, uproot, upright, upstart, upheave.

Define the following words, *out* meaning *beyond, more than:*

Outlaw, outbid, outcast, outlook, outshine.

9

court	wit ness	fel on y	Wash ing ton
judge	oath	per ju ry	Or e gon
coun sel	clerk	brib er y	Ne va da
plain tiff	ju ry	lar ce ny	Cal i for ni a
de fend ant	tes ti mo ny	bur gla ry	A las ka

10

Copy the following words, adding *s* to each and showing the division into syllables:

Response, carriage, purchase, balance, realize.

Copy the following words, adding *es* to each and showing the division into syllables.

Blush, chorus, suffix, success, sandwich.

Copy the following words, adding *s* to each and showing the division into syllables:

Monarch, funeral, neighbor, citizen, banquet.
Canoe, cradle, anecdote, comrade, revenue.

11

A fruit requires a large amount of sap to sustain it while it is getting ripe. Hence early flowers and fruits very rarely become large, and they sometimes die because their strength is exhausted in their first efforts. Knowing this peculiarity gardeners nip

the flower buds of rare fruit trees, until they are strong enough to bear the strain of fruiting. When particularly large and juicy fruits are desired, the tree is pruned of whatever might use up the nourishment that is needed to produce the fruit.

12

er mine	va cant	va can cy	Gen o a
fam ine	pli ant	pli an cy	Pa los
gel a tine	tru ant	tru an cy	Is a bel la
med i cine	ver dant	ver dan cy	Fer di nand
dis ci pline	pi quant	pi quan cy	San Sal va dor

13

Write the meaning of the following words, *mis* meaning *wrong:*

Misdeed, misprint, misrule, misdirection, misdemeanor.

Write the meaning of the following words, *mis* meaning *wrongly:*

Mislead, misspell, misquote, misbehave, misbelieve.

When the prefix *mis* means *ill,* write the words that correspond to the following:

(*a*) Ill *fit;* (*b*) Ill *chance;* (*c*) Ill *fortune;* (*d*) Ill *rule;* (*e*) Ill *treatment.*

When the prefix *be* means *to make,* write the words that correspond to the following:

(*a*) To make *dim*; (*b*) To make *late*; (*c*) To make *numb*; (*d*) To make *calm*; (*e*) To make *foul*.

14

cell	ab sent	ab sence	Co lum bus
pris on	pa tient	pa tience	Ca bot
dun geon	el e gant	el e gance	Cor tez
for tress	ig no rant	ig no rance	Pi zar ro
cas tle	a bun dant	a bun dance	Ma gel lan

15

Copy the following words, omitting the final *e* and adding *or*:

Senate, cultivate, regulate, speculate, navigate.

Copy the following words, omitting the final *e* and adding *ion*:

Animate, irritate, indicate, emigrate, mutilate.

Copy the following words, omitting the final *e* and adding *ing*:

Hesitate, interfere, decline, provoke, rebuke.

Copy the following words, adding *able* to each:

Agree, efface, credit, suit, laugh.

16

A child's a plaything for an hour;
Its pretty tricks we try
For that or for a longer space, —
Then tire, and lay it by.

But I knew one that to itself
All seasons could control;
That would have mocked the sense of pain
Out of a grieved soul.

Thou straggler into loving arms,
Young climber-up of knees,
When I forget thy thousand ways,
Then life and all shall cease!

— MARY LAMB

17

wig wams	fu sil eer	Az tec
sav a ges	vol un teer	Ir o quois
tom a hawks	mus ket eer	Al gon quin
can ni bals	char i ot eer	Pow ha tan
tat too	moun tain eer	Po ca hon tas

18

Define the following words:

Peddler, nowise, silken, gleeful, homeward. Penniless, slanderer, soldierly, greediness, underling.

Define the following words, the suffix *en* meaning *to make:*

Frighten, threaten, soften, moisten, strengthen.

Define the following words, the prefix *un* meaning *not:*

Untidy, uncivil, unreal, unnatural, unbearable.

19

pla teau	a gainst	De So to
isth mus	al read y	De Le on
con ti nent	com pa ny	Bal bo a
pen in su la	tres pass	Da ri en
prom on to ry	nec es sa ry	O je da

20

Write the following words, adding *ous* to each:

Courage, advantage, outrage, umbrage.

Write the following words, omitting the final *e* in each and adding *ous*:

Adventure, nerve, fame, virtue, ridicule.

Write the following words, adding *ous* to each:

Odor, riot, peril, murder, danger.

Write the following words, changing the final *y* into *i* and adding *ous*:

Study, injury, penury, melody, ceremony.

21

248 West Tenth Street
New York, March 24, 1908

Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co.
225 Fourth Avenue
New York

Gentlemen,

I desire to be considered among the candidates for the position in your office to address envelopes and to do light clerical work.

I have the certificate from the Board of Health which permits my employment, and the principal of the school which I attend says that she will give me a strong letter of recommendation.

I have had some experience in office work from assisting my father in keeping his books and in making out bills. I can also write on the typewriter.

Hoping that you will give me a trial, I am

Yours respectfully,

Mary Greene.

Address the envelope for the foregoing letter.

22

golf	cu rate	cu ra cy	Car tier
ten nis	pi rate	pi ra cy	Me len dez
hock ey	pri vate	pri va cy	Ves puc ci
cro quet	pri mate	pri ma cy	Ver ra za ni
la crosse	prel ate	prel a cy	De Gourgues

23

Define the following words, the prefix *un* meaning *to take off, to reverse:*

Unbar, unbend, unbridle, uncouple, unburden.

Define the following words, the prefix *in* meaning *not:*

Inapt, inexact, incomplete, incapable, inattentive.

In before *l* becomes *il*; write the words that correspond to the following:

(*a*) Not *legal;* (*b*) Not *legible;* (*c*) Not *liberal;* (*d*) Not *logical;* (*e*) Not *literate.*

In before *m* becomes *im*; write the words that correspond to the following:

(*a*) Not *moral;* (*b*) Not *mortal;* (*c*) Not *mature;* (*d*) Not *movable;* (*e*) Not *moderate.*

24

pa gan	chap el	Bar low
He brew	tem ple	Gil bert
hea then	syn a gogue	Ra leigh
Cath o lic	cath e dral	Gos nold
Prot es tant	ba sil i ca	Am i das

25

Write the following words, changing the final *y* to *e* and adding *ous*:

Pity, duty, beauty, bounty, plenty.

Write the following words, omitting the suffix *ous* and restoring the final *y* that was omitted:

Treacherous, monotonous, calamitous, iniquitous, idolatrous.

Write the following words, changing the final *e* to *i* and adding *ous*:

Bile, vice, grace, malice, sacrilege.

Write the following words, omitting the suffix *ous* and restoring the final *y* that was changed to *i*:

Furious, glorious, mysterious, luxurious, industrious.

26

The seed that wasteful autumn cast,
To waver on its stormy blast,
Long o'er the wintry desert tost,
Its living germ has never lost.
Dropped by the weary tempest's wing,
It feels the kindling ray of spring,
And, starting from its dream of death,
Pours on the air its perfumed breath.

— OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

After copying the above, learn it, and write it from memory.

27

ce dar	gor geous	New York
cy press	right eous	Chi ca go
ca tal pa	hid e ous	Phil a del phi a
syc a more	cour te ous	St. Lou is
ai lan tus	a que ous	Bos ton

28

Define the following words, the prefix *in* meaning *in, into:*

Inlay, inborn, inbred, income, inform.

In before *r* becomes *ir*; write the words that correspond to the following:

(*a*) Not *regular;* (*b*) Not *rational;* (*c*) Not *resolute;* (*d*) Not *reverent;* (*e*) Not *reproachable.*

Define the following words, the prefix *dis* meaning *not:*

Dislike, disobey, disagree, disappear, dishonest.

Define the following words according to their suffixes:

Disloyal, tolerant, traceable, prevalent, irreligious.

29

moss	fur ni ture	Bal ti more
li chen	in stru ment	Cleve land
mil dew	im ple ment	Buf fa lo
toad stool	hand i work	San Fran cis co
mush room	un em ployed	Cin cin na ti

30

Copy the following words, doubling the final consonant and adding *ed*:

Acquit, occur, rebel, debar, entrap.

Note that all these words are accented on the final syllable, that they end in a single consonant, and that the final consonant has but one vowel immediately preceding it, except in *acquit*, in which the *u* has the effect of *w*.

Copy the following words, adding *ed* to each:

Concern, extract, amount, resign, accord.

Note that while these words are accented on the final syllable, they *do not* end with a single consonant; hence they do not double the final consonant before the suffix *ed*.

Copy the following words, adding *ed* to each:

Conceal, succeed, await, proclaim, retain.

Note that while these words are accented on the final syllable and end in a single consonant, they have more than one vowel immediately preceding the final consonant; hence they do not double the final consonant before the suffix *ed*.

Copy the following words, adding *ed* to each:

Ponder, flavor, burden, gossip, quarrel.

Note that although these words end in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, they are not accented on the final syllable; hence the final consonant is not doubled before the suffix *ed*.

See rule on page 10.

31

The Dutch East India Company was a corporation that employed an Englishman named Henry Hudson. Hudson was placed in command of a vessel named the *Half Moon*, and he sailed westward over the Atlantic Ocean to discover a shorter passage to the East Indies. It was thought that America was much smaller than it is, and that some of the rivers or straits of America would furnish this passage. After coming in sight of the coast of Maine, Hudson

sailed south, and in 1609 discovered the river which has been named for him. He sailed up this river as far as the site of the present city of Albany, and wherever he landed he was kindly received by the Indians.

32

on ion	lep ro sy	sci ence
let tuce	pleu ri sy	dis cov er y
cel er y	cour te sy	in ven tion
pump kin	min strel sy	lit er a ture
cu cum ber	hy poc ri sy	ed u ca tion

33

Define the following words, the suffix *fy* meaning to *make:*

Purify, glorify, horrify, justify, simplify.

Write the meaning of the following words:

Uplift, bewail, unlikely, unfasten, underlie.

Write the meaning of the following words:

Overstate, misdemeanor, heathendom, Christendom, misinterpret.

Write the words that correspond to the following, when the prefix *a* means *in:*

(*a*) In *bed;* (*b*) In a *glow;* (*c*) In a *sleep;* (*d*) In the *field;* (*e*) In *bloom.*

34

nat u ral	mu sic	fi nance
phys i cal	gram mar	mer can tile
in dus tri al	his to ry	in dus try
com mer cial	ge og ra phy	man u fac ture
ag ri cul tur al	a rith me tic	trans por ta tion

35

Write the following words, adding the suffix *or* to each:

Audit, direct, reflect, exhibit, solicit.

Write the following words, omitting the final *e* in each and adding *or*:

Create, narrate, agitate, liberate, elevate.

Write the following words, omitting the final *e* in each and adding *al*:

Recite, remove, survive, carouse, propose.

Write the following words, omitting the final *e* in each and adding *ance*:

Insure, contrive, pursue, observe, persevere.

36

The rain has spoiled the farmer's day;
Shall sorrow put my books away?
  Thereby are two days lost.
Nature shall mind her own affairs;
I will attend my proper cares
  In rain, or sun, or frost.

— Ralph Waldo Emerson

37

tar di ness	won der	won drous
pros i ness	lus ter	lus trous
read i ness	cum ber	cum brous
word i ness	mon ster	mon strous
sul tri ness	fi ber	fi brous

38

Define the following words when the prefix *a* means *on:*

Afire, afoot, aboard, abeam, aground.

Define the following words when the prefix *a* means *at:*

Ahead, astern, aside, asea, adoors, arear.

Define the following words:

Sluggard, dreadful, shrewish, earlier, lengthen.

Needlessly, womanhood, citizenship, mettlesome, transmitter.

39

mar vel ous	sul phur	La Salle
glut ton ous	cal ci um	La fay ette
hu mor ous	ox y gen	Lin coln
slan der ous	hy dro gen	Sher i dan
ven om ous	ni tro gen	Far ra gut

40

Write the rule for retaining the final *e* preceded by *c* soft or *g* soft before the suffixes *able* and *ous*. Give examples.

Write the rule for doubling final consonants before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

Write the rule for omitting the final (silent) *e* before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

Write the rule for changing the final *y* of a word to *i* before a suffix beginning with any vowel but *i*.

SIXTH SCHOOL YEAR

PART ONE

1

876 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 20, 1908

Messrs. Harper & Brothers
Franklin Square
New York

Gentlemen,

In sending Harper's Magazine, kindly change my address from 67 Mulberry Street, Baltimore, Md., to the one given above.

Respectfully yours,
Ellen C. Williams

This letter should be written on note paper, folded correctly, and inclosed in an envelope addressed to the firm.

2

shrewd	zeph yr	Hu ron
rug ged	bliz zard	Ir o quois
tran quil	cy clone	Ro an oke
wretch ed	tor na do	Ply mouth
stead fast	hur ri cane	La bra dor

3

A *derivative* is a word formed or derived from another word. The word from which it takes its origin is called the *primitive.* A derivative is usually formed by joining a prefix or a suffix to the root. A derivative sometimes has both prefix and suffix.

Write the meaning of the following words, the suffix *or* meaning *one who, thing that:*

Error, collector, inspector, conductor, supervisor.

Write the meaning of the following words, the suffix *ous* meaning *full of, having:*

Glorious, villainous, dangerous, victorious, harmonious.

When the suffix *ance* means *state of being, act of,* write the words that correspond to the following:

(*a*) State of being *elegant;* (*b*) Act of *observing;* (*c*) Act of *resisting;* (*d*) State of being in *discord;* (*e*) Act of *persevering.*

When the suffix *ancy* means *state of being,* write the words that correspond to the following:

(*a*) State of being an *infant;* (*b*) State of being *buoyant;* (*c*) State of being *constant;* (*d*) State of being *flippant;* (*e*) State of being *expectant.*

Arrange in alphabetical order the twenty words written.

Consult the dictionary for the meaning of the following:

Discord, persevere, buoyant, flippant, expectant.

4

Long sound of *a*, marked *ā*. Short sound of *a*, marked *ă*.

Pronounce the following words:

mā′tron	nā′tion al	chăm pāgne′
ān′cient	ăs păr′ă gus	ăp pă rā′tus
blā′zon	căt′ă răct	că pā′cious
glāz′ier	măg′a zine	vā′căn cy
spā′cious	mus tăche′	să gā′cious

5

Copy the following words, adding *ant* to each:

Exult, descend, import, repent, discord.

Copy the following words, omitting the final *e* in each and adding *ant*:

Pique, aspire, converse, dispute, observe.

Copy the following words, doubling the final consonant and adding *ance*:

Rid, quit, admit, remit.

Copy the following words, adding *ance* to each:

Acquaint, inherit, deliver, attend, forbear.

6

THE MINSTREL BOY

The minstrel boy to the war is gone;
In the ranks of death you'll find him;
His father's sword he has girded on,
And his wild harp slung behind him.
"Land of song!" said the warrior-bard,
"Though all the world betrays thee,
One sword at least thy rights shall guard;
One faithful harp shall praise thee!"

The minstrel fell; but the foeman's chain
Could not bring his proud soul under;
The harp he loved ne'er spoke again,
For he tore its chords asunder,
And said, "No chain shall sully thee,
Thou soul of love and bravery!
Thy songs were made for the brave and free;
They shall never sound in slavery!"

—THOMAS MOORE

After copying the foregoing poem, learn it, and then write it from memory.

7

hearse	fac tor	At lan tic
fu ner al	re duc tion	Pa cif ic
ep i taph	nu mer a tor	Arc tic
mon u ment	de nom i na tor	Ant arc tic
cem e tery	can cel la tion	In di an

Copy the words given above, writing them in alphabetical order.

Find the dictionary meaning of *epitaph.*

8

Define the following words when the suffix *al* means *relating to:*

Formal, logical, musical, magical, optical.

Define the following words, in which the suffix *al* means *act of, thing that:*

Burial, denial, removal, betrayal, rehearsal.

Write in alphabetical order the ten words given above.

Write the words that correspond to the following, when the suffix *ic* means *like, relating to:*

(*a*) Relating to a *lyre;* (*b*) Like a *hero;* (*c*) Like a *metal;* (*d*) Relating to the *ocean;* (*e*) Like *sulphur.*

When *ical* has the meaning of *relating to*, write the words that correspond to the following:

(*a*) Relating to the *Bible;* (*b*) Relating to *dropsy;* (*c*) Relating to a *poet;* (*d*) Relating to *method;* (*e*) Relating to a *cube.*

Arrange in alphabetical order the ten words you have just written.

Find in the dictionary the meaning of the following:

Logic, optics, betray, rehearse, lyre.

9

Long sound of *e*, marked *ē*. Short sound of *e*, marked *ĕ*.

Pronounce the following words:

bē twēen′	hĕalth	ĕx cēed′
bē sēech′	clĕanse	rē vĕnge′
dē cēive′	rĕad′y	ĕn trēat′
bē nēath′	brĕadth	dē lāy′
dē crēase′	mĕad′ow	plĕas′ănt

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

10

Some words ending in *ie* change the *ie* into *y* before the suffix *ing*.

Add *ing* to the following words, making any change that may be necessary:

Tie, vie, die, hie, lie.

Add *ing* to the following words, making any change that may be necessary:

Extol, occur, compel, permit, transfer.

Add *ing* to the following words, making any change that may be necessary:

Plunge, compare, agitate, graduate, pronounce.

A few words ending in silent *e* do not omit the final *e* before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

Add *ing* to the following words:

Dye, hoe, shoe, singe, cringe.

Write the rule for doubling final consonants before suffixes.
Write the rule for omitting final *e* before suffixes.

II

The name Orinoco, which the first discoverers gave to this river, and which probably owes its origin to some confusion of language, is unknown in the interior of the country. For in their condition of animal rudeness, savage tribes only designate by peculiar geographical names those objects which might be confounded with others. Thus the Orinoco, the Amazon, and the Magdalena are each simply termed The River, The Great River, and The Great Water.

— ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT

12

in te ri or	mer chant	Ar gen ti na
ex te ri or	drug gist	Chil e
su pe ri or	me chan ic	Bra zil
in fe ri or	shoe mak er	Par a guay
ul te ri or	book keep er	U ru guay

13

Define the following words when the suffix *ive* means *relating to, tending to:*

Active, offensive, inventive, objective, conclusive.

Define the following words when the suffix *ive* means *one who, that which:*

Captive, corrective, preventive, affirmative, consumptive.

Write the meaning of the following words from their suffixes:

Central, refusal, resinous, magnetic, protector, tolerance, attractive, derivative, adjutancy, geographical.

Arrange in alphabetical order all the words in this lesson, showing the division into syllables.

Consult the dictionary for the meaning of the following:

Conclude, affirm, tolerate, adjutant, consume.

14

Long sound of *i*, marked *ī*. Short sound of *i*, marked *ĭ*.

Pronounce the following words:

quī′nīne	ĕx hĭb′ĭt	dĭ vīde′
frīght′en	tē′dĭ ous	ă cē′tĭc
rē sīgned′	sĭg′nĭ fȳ	ā′quē ous
dē fī′ăance	ī dĕn′tĭ fȳ	dĕf′ĭ cĭt
ĕm′phă sīze	fĭ năn′cial	rē tăl′ĭ āte

Arrange the words in alphabetical order.

Consult the dictionary for the meaning of the following:

Signify, acetic, aqueous, deficit, retaliate.

15

Copy the following words, adding the suffix *ment* to each:

Agree, attach, commit, require, chastise.

Entice, induce, infringe, manage, encourage.

The final silent *e* in a word is dropped before *ment* when it is not needed to preserve the sound of the letter preceding it.

Copy the following, omitting the final *e* before adding the suffix *ment*:

Argue, judge, lodge, abridge, acknowledge.

Copy the following words, changing the final *y* into *i* and adding *ment*:

Worry, merry.

Arrange the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

16

Is there for honest poverty
That hangs his head, an' a' that,
The coward slave — we pass him by,
We dare be poor for a' that!
For a' that, an' a' that,
The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gold for a' that.

What though on homely fare we dine,
Wear homespun gray, an' a' that;
Give fools their silks, and knaves their wine,
A man's a man for a' that!
For a' that, an' a' that;
Their tinsel show, an' a' that,
The honest man, though e'er so poor,
Is king o' men for a' that.

Then let us pray that come it may,
As come it will for a' that,
That sense and worth o'er a' the earth
Shall bear the gree, an' a' that.
For a' that, an' a' that,
It's comin' yet for a' that,
That man to man, the world o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that.

gree = rank

— ROBERT BURNS

Consult the dictionary for the meaning of *guinea, tinsel, knave, homely, fare.*

17

den tist	mo lar	verb	Pil grim
de cay	ca nine	noun	Pa troon
tar tar	in cis or	ad verb	Pu ri tan
ex tract	den tine	ad jec tive	Cav a lier
ce ment	en am el	pro noun	Hu gue not

18

Define the following words when the prefix *ad* means *to, to make:*

Adjoin, adjudge, adverb, admix, adapt.

Define the following words when the prefix *ad* becomes *ac*:

Account, accurse, accustom, accredit, accompany.

Write the meaning of the following words when the prefix *ad* becomes *af* or *ag*:

Affix, affirm, affront, aggroup, aggrieve.

Write the meaning of the following words when the prefix *ad* is changed as in the following:

Allot, arrest, arrear, assign, attune.

After giving your idea of the meaning of these words, according to the primitive words and prefixes, consult the dictionary for the meaning of each word.

19

Long sound of *o*, marked *ō*. Short sound of *o*, marked *ŏ*. Pronounce the following:

grōss	hŏs′tler	heīght
yeō′man	prŏg′rĕss	lĕngth
vī ō lĭn′	hŏs′pĭ tal	dĭ rĕct′
măn dō lĭn′	to-mŏr′rōw	mĭs′chĭef
ăb dō′mĕn	mō rŏc′cō	cŏm′prō mīse

Consult the dictionary for the meaning of *yeoman, hostler, abdomen, progress, compromise.*

20

Write the following words, adding *ent* to each:

Despond, differ, persist, correspond, superintend.

Write the following words, adding *ent* to each and making any change that may be necessary:

Solve, adhere, confide, provide, indulge.

Write the following words, adding *ence* to each and making any change that may be necessary:

Reside, revere, precede, converge, coalesce.
Occur, exist, abhor, concur, acquiesce.

Consult the dictionary for the meaning of *despond, persist, adhere, coalesce, acquiesce.*

21

876 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 16, 1908

Messrs. Harper & Brothers
Franklin Square
New York

Gentlemen,

In September last I requested you to send me Harper's Magazine at the above address, instead of 67 Mulberry Street, Baltimore, Md. The address has not been changed, and I beg to renew my request.

Respectfully yours,

Ellen C. Williams

Address an envelope to inclose the foregoing letter.

22

pole	ar ti cle	fil ter
ax is	prep o si tion	me ter
e qua tor	con junc tion	fix ture
di am e ter	in ter jec tion	hy drant
cir cum fer ence	par ti ci ple	pres sure

23

Define the following words, the prefix *ante* meaning *before:*

Antedate, anteroom, antechamber, antenuptial.

Define the following words, the prefix *non* meaning *not:*

Nonsense, nonresident, noneffective, nonattendance, nonconductor.

Define the following words, the prefix *con* meaning *with, together:*

Conjoin, conform, confront, congenial, condescend.

Write the meaning of the following words, the prefix *con* being changed to *co* or *cor*:

Copartner, correlate, correspond, coöperate, coordinate.

After giving your idea of the meaning of these words, according to the primitive words and prefixes, consult the dictionary for the meaning of each word.

24

Long sound of *u*, marked *ū*. Short sound of *u*, marked *ŭ*. Pronounce the following:

nā′ture	mū sē′ŭm	hō rī′zŏn
lēi′sure	sŭb ŭr′băn	săc′ rĭ fīce
ăt′tĭ tūde	grăt′ĭ tūde	brŏn chī′tĭs
ĭn tro dūce′	pŭnc′tu ăl	fĭ dĕl′ĭ tў
ĕn dūr′ance	tŭr′pĕn tīne	neū răl′gĭ a

Arrange the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

Consult the dictionary for the meaning of the following:

Leisure, endurance, horizon, sacrifice, fidelity.

25

Write the following words, adding *ist* to each:

Duel, novel, essay, ideal, journal.

Write the following words, omitting the final *y* in each, and adding *ist*:

Botany, colony, eulogy, anarchy, pharmacy.

Write the following words, omitting the final *e* in each, and adding *ist*:

Pure, satire, machine, determine, importune.

Write the following words, adding *ist*, and making any change that may be necessary:

Drama, diploma, theory, moral, Buddha.

26

Then sweet the hour that brings release
From danger and from toil;
We talk the battle over,
We share the battle's spoil.
The woodland rings with laugh and shout,
As if a hunt were up,
And woodland flowers are gathered
To crown the soldier's cup.

With merry songs we mock the wind
That in the pine-top grieves,
And slumber long and sweetly
On beds of oaken leaves.

—WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT

27

le gion	phrase	Plym outh
ex ploit	clause	James town
pur suit	ad junct	Man hat tan
con quer	prin ci pal	San ta Fe
vic to ry	de pend ent	St. Au gus tine

28

Define the following words, *col* and *com* having the meaning of the prefix *con*:

Commix, collapse, colleague, collaud, commingle.

Define the following words, *contra* or *counter* meaning *against* or *opposite:*

Contradance, counteract, counterplot, contraposition, counterbalance.

Define the following words according to the meaning of the primitives, prefixes, and suffixes:

Allure, assign, administer, anteposition, countersign.

Statement, practical, exhaustive, courageous.

Consult the dictionary for the meaning of *lapse, league, mingle, lure, minister.*

29

Italian sound of *a*, marked *ä*. Broad sound of *a*, marked *a̤*. Pronounce the following:

hälf	dwa̤rf	ăc clī′māte
heärth	squa̤ll	bă nä′nă
psälm	a̤uc′tion	cär′bīne
mär′gĭn	a̤u′tŭmn	dī′ă lŏgue
guärd′ĭ ăn	fa̤l′chion	ĕn′gĭne

Copy the words in alphabetical order.

30

Write the following words, omitting the final *e* and adding *al* to each:

Nature, revive, peruse, tribune, continue.

Write the following words, omitting the *e* before the final *r* and adding *al* to each:

Specter, neuter, center, integer, sepulcher.

Write the following words, changing the final *e* to *i* and adding *al* to each:

Finance, province, commerce, artifice, prejudice.

Write the following words, changing the final *ce* to *ti* and adding *al* to each:

Substance, influence, confidence, reverence, providence.

31

The trials of Washington and his little army were not confined to resisting a superior foreign enemy. His cares never slept, and their sufferings never ceased. Two thirds of the year they had to cope with a force from which to escape was a triumph, and during the remainder they had to wrestle with foes still more difficult to resist. Hunger, cold, nakedness, and all their sad consequences, assailed them from day to day. While in winter quarters, Washington was incessantly employed in advising, exhorting, and stimulating Congress to more vigorous exertions, devising and recommending new plans of defence or conquest, and using every effort of argument and persuasion to infuse into their hearts a portion of his own unconquerable energy. It were too much to assert that Washington alone saved his country, but it may be said with truth that without him it would not have been saved.

— JAMES K. PAULDING

32

sen tence	ath lete	Pan a ma
de clar a tive	gym nast	Co lom bi a
im per a tive	vi o lent	Ec ua dor
ex clam a to ry	del i cate	Ven e zue la
in ter rog a tive	ex er cise	Gui a na

33

Define the following words when the prefix *inter* means *between, among:*

Interlace, interflow, interleave, interchange.

Define the following words when the prefix *mal* means *ill, wrong:*

Maltreat, malodor, malcontent, malpractice.

Define the following words when the prefix *re* means *back, again:*

Renew, readmit, reascend, reappoint, recapture.

Define the following words when the prefix *sub* means *under:*

Subclass, subagent, subdeacon, subcommittee.

34

Long sound of *a* before *r* or *ir*, marked *â*. Intermediate sound of *a*, marked *ȧ*.

Pronounce the following:

gâr′ĭsh	ȧsk	ăc cū′mū lāte
fâre wĕll′	grȧss	bȧth
plow′shâre	crȧft	cĕm′e tĕr ў
stâir′wāy	brȧnch	dĭ lăp′ĭ dāte
ăp pâr′ėnt	mȧs′ter	ĕp′ĭ tȧph

Write in alphabetical order the foregoing words.

Write the definitions of *garish, apparent, accumulate, dilapidate, epitaph.*

35

Write the following words, adding *ible* to each:

Digest, resist, repress, corrupt, contempt.

Write the following words, omitting the final *e* and adding *ible* to each:

Force, reduce, reverse, deduce, defense.

Write the following words, adding *ion* to each:

Invent, restrict, connect, instruct, exhibit.

Write the following words, omitting the final *e* and adding *ion* to each:

Promote, educate, excavate, associate, contemplate.

36

ABOU BEN ADHEM

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold.
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the Presence in the room he said,
"What writest thou?" The vision raised its head,
And with a look made of all still accord,
Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord."

"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerly still, and said, "I pray thee, then,
Write me as one that loves his fellow-men."

The angel wrote and vanished. The next night
It came again with a great wakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed,
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

— LEIGH HUNT

37

hy gi ene	av a lanche	Cal vert
al co hol	ba rom e ter	Mar quette
to bac co	at mos phere	Win throp
nar cot ic	tem per a ture	Stuy ve sant
stim u lant	ther mom e ter	O gle thorpe

38

Define the following words, the suffix *ity* meaning *state of being:*

Vanity, sincerity, absurdity, humanity, regularity.

Define the following words, the suffix *age* meaning *state of being, that which:*

Bondage, marriage, usage, pilgrimage, assemblage.

Define the following words, the suffix *age* meaning *allowance for:*

Storage, breakage, wharfage, ferriage, porterage.

Write the meaning of the following words, the suffix *age* meaning *place where:*

Steerage, orphanage, passage, parsonage, anchorage.

Consult the dictionary for the meaning of *vain, wharf, sincere, pilgrim, humane.*

39

Consult the dictionary for the pronunciation of the following words:

idea	floral	heroine	inquiry
buoy	cupola	fidelity	juvenile
falcon	figure	feminine	laundry
faucet	preface	financier	masculine
gratis	breadth	geography	nauseous

40

Write the following words, changing the final *t* to *ce*:

Innocent, eloquent, prominent, convenient, intelligent.
Distant, brilliant, fragrant, important, reluctant.

Write the following words, changing the final *t* to *cy*:

Decent, solvent, frequent, president, proficient.
Infant, pliant, buoyant, discrepant, lieutenant.

SIXTH SCHOOL YEAR

PART TWO

1

57 South Broadway
St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 27, 1908

Holiday Amusement Co.
432 Broadway
New York

Gentlemen,

Kindly send me your catalogue of indoor amusements, according to your offer in Scribner's Magazine for March. Inclosed are two two-cent stamps.

Respectfully,

John R. Sinclair

Fold the letter and inclose it in an addressed envelope.

2

fir kin	de gree	in flect	o a sis
gal lon	em blem	con ju gate	trop ic
bush el	heir loom	syn tax	prai rie
fath om	gran deur	pars ing	pla teau
quar ter	flam beau	an al y sis	me rid i an

Consult the dictionary for the meaning of the words in the second column.

3

Define the following words, the suffix *cy* meaning *state of being:*

Secrecy, delicacy, accuracy, obstinacy, persistency.

Define the following words, the suffix *ary* meaning *relating to:*

Honorary, customary, legendary, imaginary, revolutionary.

Define the following words, the suffix *ary* meaning *one who, place where:*

Granary, missionary, adversary, legionary, infirmary.

Define the following words, making use of your knowledge of the suffixes:

Severity, brokerage, antiquary, democracy, bondage.

Consult the dictionary for the meaning of *accurate, persistent, legend, legion, antique.*

4

Wave sound of *e*, marked *ẽ*. Wave sound of *u*, marked *ů*.

Pronounce the following:

sōl′diẽr	ĭn cůrred′	ā′ẽr ā ted
hŏs′tlẽr	coůr′te oŭs	bĭ og′ră phў
pẽr′fūme	můr′dẽr oŭs	chās′ten
nū′mẽr al	sŭb ůr′ban	de crep′ĭt
rẽs′ẽr voir	tůr′pĕn tīne	e nẽr′vāte

Copy the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

Note that the *h* and *t* in *hostler*, and the *t* in *chasten*, are silent.

5

Copy the following words, adding *ation* to each:

Resign, detest, inform, tax, interpret.

Copy the following words, omitting the final *e* and adding *ation*:

Inspire, degrade, restore, combine, preserve.

Copy the following words, omitting *de* at the end and adding *sion*:

Deride, decide, divide, explode, intrude.

Copy the following words, omitting the final *d* and adding *sion*:

Ascend, extend, pretend, condescend, comprehend.

Indicate the division of each word into syllables.

6

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
As his corse to the rampart we hurried;
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero we buried.

We buried him darkly at dead of night,
The sods with our bayonets turning;
By the struggling moonbeam's misty light,
And the lantern dimly burning.

No useless coffin inclosed his breast,
Nor in sheet nor in shroud we wound him;
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
From the field of his fame fresh and gory;
We carved not a line, and we raised not a stone —
But we left him alone with his glory.

— CHARLES WOLFE

7

cam el	yawl	dis cov er y
leop ard	yacht	ex plo ra tion
squir rel	launch	set tle ment
buf fa lo	pin nace	co lo ni al
el e phant	schoon er	rev o lu tion

8

Define the following words, the suffix *ence* meaning *state of being:*

Absence, patience, innocence, eloquence, prominence.

Write the meaning of the following words from your knowledge of the suffixes:

Virtuous, confidence, annoyance, corruptible, punctuality.

Write the meaning of the following words from your knowledge of the prefixes and suffixes:

Exactly, transaction, reproduction, processional, unsuccessful.

Define the following words, the suffix *ure* meaning *act of, that which:*

Mixture, erasure, creature, inclosure, composure.

9

Obscure sound of long *a*, marked *ȧ*. Obscure sound of short *a*, marked *a*.

These sounds are usually found in unaccented syllables.

dĕl′ĭcȧte	guīd′*a*nce	ȧ ē′rĭ *a*l
ŏc′tȧve	prĕf′*a*ce	cŏf′fēē
chŏc′o lȧte	guärd′ĭ *a*n	ĕx′quĭ sĭte
ĕq′uĭ pȧge	dĕv′*a*s tȧte	gĕn′u ĭne
sўn′dĭ cȧte	nu mer′ĭ c*a*l	ĭn ạu′gu rȧte

10

Write the following words, omitting the *de* at the end and adding *sive*:

Decide, delude, exclude, obtrude, persuade.

Write the following words, adding *ess* to each:

Baron, giant, patron, prophet, shepherd.

Write the following words, changing the final *or* to *ress*:

Actor, traitor, editor, protector, instructor.

Write the following words, changing the final *er* to *ress*:

Tiger, hunter, founder, enchanter, tempter.

Consult the dictionary for the meaning of *patron, prophet, delude, obtrude, founder.*

11

The name "Louisiana" was given by La Salle to all the land drained by the great Mississippi system of rivers. In 1682 La Salle planted a large cross in an Indian village near where the city of Natchez now stands. A short distance above the mouth of the Mississippi he raised a large column, and took possession of the country in the name of the king of France. The first settlement in "Louisiana" was made in 1699 by Iberville at Biloxi, now a town in the state of Mississippi.

In 1763 the territory west of the Mississippi, to-

gether with New Orleans, was given to Spain. Spain ceded this territory back to France in 1800. President Jefferson in 1803 arranged a treaty with France by which the United States acquired Louisiana on paying about fifteen millions of dollars.

12

spi nal	lat i tude	Rich mond
au ri cle	lon gi tude	Vicks burg
ven tri cle	e qua tor	Get tys burg
ver te bra	e qui nox	Ap po mat tox
tra che a	hem i sphere	An tie tam

13

A word from which a derivative takes its origin is called a *root.* The part of the word other than the prefix or suffix which goes to form a word is also called the *root.* A root is sometimes called a *stem.*

In the following words, *ag* or *act,* from the Latin *ago, actum,* meaning *do, drive,* is the stem or root:

Agent, agency, actor, active, action.

From your knowledge of the meaning of the root and suffixes, define the foregoing words.

The prefix *ex* means *out;* write the meaning of the following words:

Exact, express, exchange, excogitate, explain.

Define the following words, the root *cede*, *ceed*, or *cess* coming from the Latin *cedo*, *cessum*, meaning *go*, *yield*:

Accede, recede, concede, exceed, excess.

Define the following words, the prefix *suc* being changed from *sub* before *c*:

Succeed, success, successor, successful, successive.

Consult the dictionary for the meaning of *cogitate*, *exact*, *accede*, *recede*, *concede*.

14

Obscure sound of long *e*, marked *ė̇*. Obscure sound of short *e*, marked *e*.

These sounds are usually found in unaccented syllables.

Pronounce the following:

coŭr′tė̇ oŭs	ŏf′*te*n	jäunt
ĕc′zė̇ ma	lĭs′*te*n	hŏm′ăge
cĕr′ė̇ bral	chrĭs′*te*n	fā′vor ĭte
hĕr′ė̇ tĭc	brīght′*e*n	bŏm băs′tĭc
prŏs′ė̇ lȳte	a pŏs′tl*e*	dė̇ lĭv′ẽr ȳ

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

15

Write the following words, adding *ion* and making any necessary change:

Dictate, complete, emigrate, populate, decorate.

Write the following words, adding *ation* and making any necessary change:

Recite, machine, observe, imagine, examine.
Quote, console, reserve, vaccine, determine.

Write the simple words from which the following have been formed:

Solution, revelation, apparition, discretion, reclamation.

16

THE SPACIOUS FIRMAMENT

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim.
Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And publishes to every land
The work of an almighty hand.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And nightly to the listening earth
Repeats the story of her birth;
While all the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

What though in solemn silence all
Move round the dark terrestrial ball?
What though no real voice nor sound
Amidst their radiant orbs be found?
In reason's ear they all rejoice
And utter forth a glorious voice,
Forever singing as they shine,
"The hand that made us is divine."

—JOSEPH ADDISON

17

pat ent	di git	Chi nese
char ter	fig ure	Jap a nēse
prov ince	ci pher	Ot to man
nav i ga tion	sym bol	In di an
com mon wealth	meth od	Si be ri a

18

Define the following words, the prefix *pre* meaning *before:*

Precede, precedent, precession, predecessor, unprecedented.

Write the meaning of the following words:

Cease, decease, ceaseless, cession, intercede.

Define the following words, the prefix *pro* meaning *forth, forward:*

Proceed, process, proceeding, procedure, procession.

Write the meaning of the following words:

Excessive, incessant, concession, antecedent, accessible.

19

Obscure sound of long *i*, marked *i̱*.

Wave sound of *i*, marked *i̯*.

Long *i* obscure is usually found in unaccented syllables.

Pronounce the following:

i̱ dē′a	fĭr	quō′tient
i̱ dĕn′tĭ fy̆	tā′pĭr	vĭc′tuals
tri̱ bū′nal	vĭr′tūe	tĕr′rĭ ble
vi̱ brā′tion	cĭr′cuĭt	dĭ gĕs′tion
pri̱ vā′tion	e̱ lĭx′ĭr	là crŏsse′

Consult the dictionary for the meaning of *identify, tribunal, circuit, elixir, vibration.*

20

Write the words from which the following were formed:

Ignition, precision, discretion, contrition, completion.

Redemption, absorption, inscription, prescription, consumption.

Competition, definition, inanition, disposition, supposition.

Deception, reception, conception, exception, perception.

21

905 Bancroft Street
San Francisco, Cal., May 15, 1908

Mr. Charles T. Smith
815 Vine Street
Cincinnati, O.

Dear Mr. Smith,

Shortly after my father's death you told me that whenever I desired to go to work you would find a place for me in your office. It has now become necessary for me to seek employment. I therefore beg to remind you of your interest in me, and at the same time to assure you that I will endeavor to make myself useful.

While not yet graduated from the elementary school, I have done a great deal of studying outside my regular class work, and I think that I can continue to improve myself without interfering with business or injuring my health. If I go to Cincinnati, I will live with my aunt, as you know, so that I shall be able to enjoy the influence of a good home.

Trusting to hear from you soon, and with a grateful remembrance of your kindness to me, I remain

Respectfully yours,

Henry C. Arnold.

Fold the foregoing letter, and inclose it in an addressed envelope.

22

or phan	plu ral	Bel gi an
fam i ly	sin gu lar	Turk ish
guard i an	neu ter	Por tu guese
an ces tor	mas cu line	Af ri can
de scend ant	fem i nine	I tal ian

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

23

Write the meaning of the following words according to their stems, prefixes, and suffixes, the Latin root *duco, ductum*, meaning *lead, carry:*

Adduce, induce, reduce, produce, reproduce.

Induct, conduct, product, reducible, inducement.

Write the meaning of the following words according to their stems, prefixes, and suffixes, the stem *capt* or *cept* coming from the Latin root *capio, captum*, meaning *take:*

Captor, captive, capture, captious, capable.

Accept, acceptor, acceptance, acceptable, acceptation.

Arrange the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and consult the dictionary for their meaning.

24

Obscure sound of long *o*, marked *ȯ*, found usually in unaccented syllables.

Obscure sound of short *o*, marked *ȯ*, sounded like short *u*.

Pronounce the following:

ȯ bey′	lē′gion	hŭm′ble
hȯ tĕl′	găl′lȯn	rĕs′cūe
eū′lȯ gў	făth′ȯm	cŏn′quēr
băl′cȯ nў	făsh′iȯn	trī′ŭmph
tȯ băc′cō	rė̆ cĕp′tiȯn	cū′pȯ la

Write the foregoing in alphabetical order.

25

Write the English words from which the following have been formed:

Extension, allusion, succession, production, persuasion.

Abhorrence, deterrence, excellence, conference, concurrence.

Vibration, desolation, veneration, contribution, congregation.

Alliance, reliance, appliance, dalliance, compliance.

Arrange the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

26

Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
  This is my own, my native land!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned,
  From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there breathe, go, mark him well.
For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;—
Despite those titles, power, and pelf,
The wretch, concentered all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored, and unsung.

—Sir Walter Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*

27

coun cil	re sult	tor rid
col o ny	mi nus	fri gid
gov ern or	no ta tion	cli mate
sub or di nate	mul ti ple	tem per ate
Neth er lands	com pound	trop i cal

28

Define the following words, the prefix *intro* meaning *within:*

Introduce, introducer, introducing, introduction, introductory.

Define the following words, the stem *ceive* being derived from *capio, captum:*

Receive, deceive, conceive, receivable, conceivable.

Define the following words, the prefix *per* meaning *through:*

Percept, perceive, perceptive, perception, perceptible.

Define the following words, the stem *fer* being derived from the Latin root *fero, latum,* meaning *bear, carry:*

Defer, infer, differ, suffer, proffer.

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and write the definition of each from the dictionary.

29

Obscure sound of long *u*, marked *u̇*, usually found in unaccented syllables. Obscure sound of short *u*, marked *u̩*.

Pronounce the following:

lēi′sůre	bu̩sh	vŏl′ůme
crēa′tůre	pu̩l′pĭt	cĭs′tẽrn
ăv′ĕ nůe	ūse′fu̩l	măm′mŏth
grăn′deůr	bu̩tch′ẽr	hau̩gh′tў
mŏn′ů mĕnt	fu̩ll′nĕss	jŭnc′tůre

30

Write the English words from which the following have been formed:

Notable, lovable, valuable, noticeable, pleasurable.

Guidance, grievance, endurance, observance, contrivance.

Entrance, hindrance, cumbrance, ordinance, sustenance.

Cancellation, interjection, exclamation, stimulation, revolution.

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

31

Eastern Asia forms, in fact, a continent by itself alone. A vast pile of headlands, a plateau in the form of a trapezium, occupies the entire center, and forms the principal mass. It seems to invade everything; it is the prominent feature, and gives a distinct physiognomy to the continent. It is surrounded on all sides by lofty ranges capped with snow, which seem, like towering ramparts, to guard it from attack, and to isolate it on every side. On the south the Himalaya, on the west the Bolor, on the north the Altai, on the east the Khingan and the Yun-Ling, form an almost unbroken inclosure, whose detached summits

belong to the loftiest mountains of the earth. A small number of natural entrances lead to the interior, or give an exit from it. The only gate that offers some facility is Zungary; everywhere else, high and frozen passes. — ARNOLD GUYOT

32

sprain	at tri bute	Si be ri a
tis sue	prin ci pal	Man chu ri a
sock et	ad ver bi al	Ko re a
ac ci dent	de pend ent	Hin du stan
dis lo cate	ex plan a to ry	Si am

Arrange the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

33

Define the following words, the prefix *trans* meaning *through, across:*

Transact, transfer, translate, transform, traduce.

Define the following words, the stem *late* being derived from *fero, latum:*

Elate, dilate, relate, collate, relation.

Write the meaning of the following words from their stems, prefixes, and suffixes:

Interfere, conductor, translation, exceptional, imperceptible.

Ancestor, descendant, confidential, relative, obstinacy.

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and give the dictionary meaning of each.

34

ạ = ŏ ẹ = ā ê = â

Pronounce the following:

wạn′dĕr	vẹin	hêir	bā′sĭn
wạl′lō̆w	nẹigh	nê′er	sā′chĕm
quạl′ĭ tў	skẹin	thêre	wạm′pŭm
quạr′rel	ẹy′riē	thêir	ĭn′quĕst
quạd′rŭ pĕd	wẹight	whêre	quạr′tẽr

35

Write the English words from which the following are formed:

Druggist, reception, separation, colleague, embarrassment.

Elephantine, remedial, imaginary, imitative, possession.

Familiarity, generosity, exhaustive, assurance, dissolution.

Admittance, seriousness, cowardly, burdensome, censurable.

36

MONTEREY

We were not many, we who stood
Before the iron sleet that day;
Yet many a gallant spirit would
Give half his years if he but could
Have been with us at Monterey.

Now here, now there, the shot it hailed
In deadly drifts of fiery spray,
Yet not a single soldier quailed
When wounded comrades round them wailed
Their dying shout at Monterey.

And on, still on, our columns kept
Through walls of flame its withering way;
Where fell the dead the living stepped,
Still charging on the guns which swept
The slippery streets of Monterey.

The foe himself recoiled aghast,
When, striking where he strongest lay,
We swooped his flanking batteries past,
And braving full their murderous blast,
Stormed home the towers of Monterey.

Our banners on those turrets wave,
And there our evening bugles play;
Where orange boughs above their grave
Keep green the memory of the brave
Who fought and fell at Monterey.

We are not many, we who pressed
Beside the brave who fell that day —
But who of us has not confessed
He'd rather share their warrior rest
Than not have been at Monterey?

— CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN

37

in te ger	rat i fy	prof it
con crete	fran chise	in ter est
ab stract	ab so lute	in sur ance
cal cu late	nom i nate	per cent age
com pos ite	im mu ni ty	com mis sion

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

38

Write the simplest English form of the following:

Deceitful, earnestness, besieger, delicacy, minuteness.

Behavior, attachment, conditional, pyramidal, advertisement.

Seniority, admission, elasticity, horizontal, graduation.

Decorator, obstinacy, regimental, worshiper, pensioner.

39

Pronounce the following:

ī′vo̊ rў	dī′å rў	ūs′ů ăl
sa̤u′såge	be̊ lēve′	măn′sion
nĕb′ů la	re̊ cēive′	hŏl′ĭ dāy
ŏb′e̊ lĭsk	scī′ĕnce	vå cā′tion
păn′to̊ mīme	mă tē′rĭ ăl	tĕn′e̊ mĕnt

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

40

Write the meaning of the following words according to the prefixes, suffixes, and stems that you know:

Failure, accidental, disastrous, mysterious, enterprising.

Sacredness, tormentor, ultimately, Government, independent.

Conspirator, excursionist, wasteful, nourishment, victorious.

Consoler, slavery, memorial, exhaustion, lecturer.

SEVENTH SCHOOL YEAR

PART ONE

512 North Capitol Street
Washington, D.C., Sept. 9, 1908

Mr. Henry E. Jenkins
Principal, Public School 3
Borough of Manhattan
The City of New York

Dear Sir,

I must apologize for troubling you at your busiest time, but a desirable position has been promised me on the 15th inst. if I can get a satisfactory letter of recommendation from the principal of the school I last attended. As you complimented me on my record last June at the time you promoted me to the 7A grade, I feel sure that you will be kind enough to write the letter I need.

I take advantage of this opportunity to thank you and the teachers for all you have done for me.

With feelings of regret that I am no longer under your direction, I remain

Respecfully yours,
Joseph R. Goodwin.

Fold this letter and inclose it in an addressed envelope.

2

ob ject	chasm	ty phus
sub ject	cañ on	ty phoid
pred i cate	gey ser	ca tarrh
at tri bute	gla cier	asth ma
mod i fi er	gla cial	jaun dice

Write these words in alphabetical order.

3

porto, portatum = *carry* premo, pressum = *press*

Write the meaning of the following words according to their stems, prefixes, and suffixes:

Report, export, import, support, transport.

Repress, depress, express, impress, suppress.

Porter, portable, reporter, importer, deportment.

Compress, expressive, impressible, suppression, irrepressible.

The meaning of words arrived at by considering their prefixes, suffixes, and stems is called their *etymological meaning*.

After you have discovered the etymological meaning of the foregoing words, consult the dictionary for the actual meaning.

4

Long sound of *oo*, marked o͞o. Short sound of *oo*, marked o͝o. Pronounce the following:

răc co͞on′	fo͝ot	pär′cel
cŏ co͞on′	go͝od	lĕc′tūre
ro͞ot	bro͝ok	jŭs′tĭce
fo͞od	cro͝ok′ĕd	làugh′tẽr
lă go͞on′	wo͝ol′ĕn	mĭl′ĭ ta rў

Copy the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

5

Words which have meanings so nearly alike that they may be sometimes used one for another are called *synonyms.* Hardly any two words have *exactly* the same meaning, however. Thus, both *gain* and *earn* mean to *get;* but to *gain* means to get as the result of striving, as with others, while to *earn* means to get merely as the result of our labors; we *gain* a prize, but we *earn* a living.

Distinguish between the following pairs of words, after showing in what respect they are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

habit	picture	thief	sin
custom	painting	robber	vice

6

DAYBREAK

A wind came up out of the sea,
And said, "O mists, make room for me."

It hailed the ships, and cried, "Sail on,
Ye mariners, the night is gone."

And hurried landward far away,
Crying, "Awake! it is the day."

It said unto the forest, "Shout!
Hang all your leafy banners out!"

It touched the wood-bird's folded wing,
And said, "O bird, awake and sing."

And o'er the farms, "O chanticleer,
Your clarion blow; the day is near."

It whispered to the fields of corn,
"Bow down, and hail the coming morn."

It shouted through the belfry-tower,
"Awake, O bell! proclaim the hour."

It crossed the churchyard with a sigh,
And said, "Not yet! in quiet lie."

— HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

Define the following words in the sense in which they are used in the poem: *Hailed, mariners, chanticleer, clarion, proclaim.*

7

di a gram	hal i but	i am bus
an al y sis	por poise	tro chee
de clen sion	stur geon	spon dee
com ple ment	al li ga tor	dac tyl
con ju ga tion	croc o dile	an a pest

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order. Write the meaning of the words in the first and third columns.

8

flecto, flexum = *bend* pono, positum = *place*

Write the etymological meaning of the following:

reflex	expound	expose	dispose
reflect	postpone	impose	propose
inflect	compound	repose	transpose
deflect	deponent	suppose	position
flexible	exponent	compose	interpose

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and give the dictionary meaning of each word.

9

o͝o and u͝ have sound of o͞o.

Pronounce the following:

do͝	ru͝'ral	kĕr'nel
to͝mb	ku͝'mĭss	joûr'nal
sho͝e	cou͝'pŏn	for'cĭ ble
ca no͝e'	ăc cru͝e'	găr'rĭ sŏn
pro͝ve	bă rou͝che'	ĭn tĕl'lĭ gĕnt

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

10

Distinguish between the following pairs of words after showing in what respect they are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

bring	dress	have	hope
fetch	clothe	possess	expect

11

"I have come to bring you home, dear brother," said the child, clapping her tiny hands, and bending down to laugh. "To bring you home, home, home!"

"Home, little Fan?" returned the boy.

"Yes," said the child, brimful of glee. "Home, for good and all. Home, for ever and ever. Father is so much kinder than he used to be, that home's like

heaven. He spoke so gently to me one dear night when I was going to bed, that I was not afraid to ask him once more if you might come home; and he said 'Yes,' you should; and sent me in a coach to bring you. And you're to be a man," said the child, opening her eyes, "and are never to come back here; but first we're to be together all the Christmas long, and have the merriest time in all the world."

"You are quite a woman, little Fan!" exclaimed the boy.

— CHARLES DICKENS

12

poul try	ac ces sion	en roll ment
pi geon	as cen sion	in stall ment
os trich	ex cur sion	ful fill ment
ca na ry	di men sion	sa cra ment
par tridge	pos ses sion	ha bil i ment

13

frango, fractum = *break* scribo, scriptum = *write*

Write the etymological meaning of the following:

refract	frail	describe	transcribe
fraction	frailty	inscribe	transcript
fracture	refrain	subscribe	postscript
frangible	fragile	prescribe	scripture
refrangible	fragment	proscribe	nondescript

14

ī has the sound of *ē*. *ô* has the sound of *aw*.

Pronounce the following:

pïque	ăb sôrb′	cạu′tious
ũ nïque′	ôr′chard	swōl′len
ăn tïque′	pôr′cũ pīne	lăv′ĕn dĕr
fă tïgue′	ôr′chĕs tra	vĕg′ė̃ tȧ ble
ĭn trïgue′	ŏp pôr tū′n ĭty	dăn′dė̃ lī ȯn

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

15

Distinguish between the following pairs of words, after showing in what respect they are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

new	dumb	clear	ancient
novel	mute	distinct	antique

16

Whither, 'midst falling dew,
While glow the heavens with the last steps of day,
Far through their rosy depths, dost thou pursue
Thy solitary way?

Vainly the fowler's eye
Might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong,
As, darkly painted on the crimson sky,
Thy figure floats along.

* * * * * *

Thou'rt gone, — the abyss of heaven
Hath swallowed up thy form, — yet on my heart
Deeply hath sunk the lesson thou hast given,
And shall not soon depart.

He who from zone to zone
Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight,
In the long way that I must tread alone
Will lead my steps aright.

— WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT

Define the following words in the sense in which they are used in the poem: *Glow, solitary, mark, abyss, zone.*

17

so pra no	em pha sis	in del i ble
con tral to	clem a tis	sus cep ti ble
ten or	chrys a lis	com pat i ble
bar i tone	pa ren the sis	re spon si ble
bas so	bo re a lis	de struc ti ble

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

18

traho, tractum = *draw* ob = *in front of*

Write the etymological meaning of the following:

attract	retract	offer	inscription
detract	subtract	oppose	description
extract	protract	oppress	prescription
distract	abstract	opposite	subscription
contract	tractable	opponent	superscription

Write a dictionary meaning of each word.

19

ȳ = ī ў = ĭ ẏ̆ = ĭ ÿ = ï

Pronounce the following:

xȳ′lo phōne	pŏl′ĭ cў	psẏ̆ chol′o gў	sā′tўr
cȳ′clōne	sўl′lă ble	hẏ̆ ĕ′na	mär′tўr
prŏph′ĕ sȳ	phўs ĭ ŏl′ŏ gў	dẏ̆ năm′ĭc	zĕph′ўr
hȳ drŏ phō′bĭ a	ăm′ĕ thўst	gẏ̆ rā′tion	mўrrh
hȳ′gĭ ēne	lăb′ў rĭnth	hẏ̆ pŏth′ĕ sĭs	mўr′tle

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

20

Distinguish between the following pairs of words, after showing in what respect they are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

whole	on	in	defend	invent
entire	upon	into	protect	discover

21

512 N. Capitol St.
Washington, D.C., Oct. 2, 1908

Mr. Henry E. Jenkins
Principal, P. S. 3
Borough of Manhattan
The City of New York

Dear Sir,

I thank you for responding so promptly to my request for a letter of recommendation, and I take pleasure in informing you that on the strength of it I have been employed by Messrs. Hill & Jordan, wholesale dry goods merchants on Pennsylvania Avenue.

I assure you that I will live up to the statements you have made concerning me, and that I will remember that by profiting by the good lessons and excellent advice given by yourself and by the teachers under your supervision, I shall give you pleasure.

Wishing you, the teachers, and the pupils of school Old Number 3 a continuance of success and prosperity, I remain

Gratefully yours,
Joseph R. Goodwin.

Fold the letter you will have written and inclose it in an addressed envelope.

22

op ti cian	ju di cial	pro logue
lo gi cian	es pe cial	di a logue
phy si cian	pro vin cial	cat a logue
e lec tri cian	su per fi cial	dec a logue
rhet o ri cian	com mer cial	syn a gogue

23

venio, ventum = *come, go* verto, versum = *turn*

Write the etymological meaning of the following:

event	invert	avenue	revert
advent	divert	venture	subvert
invent	advert	convene	aversion
prevent	convert	revenue	advertise
convent	pervert	adventure	controvert

Write a dictionary meaning for each of the foregoing.

24

Hard sound of *c*, marked *ȼ*. Soft sound of *c*, marked *ç*. Sound of *n* before *g* or *q* marked *n̲*.

Pronounce the following:

scī′ĕnçe	ȼăn′çĕl	ăn̲′gŭ lar
dė̆ cēive′	ȼŏn′çĕrt	lĭn̲ guĭs′tĭȼ
fūr′naçe	sŭȼ çēed′	rė̆ lĭn̲′quĭsh
nūi′sănçe	dĕlĭ′ȼate	dė̆ lĭn̲′quĕnt
hȳ′a çĭnth	trŏpĭ′ȼal	trăn̲ quĭl′lĭ tȳ

25

Distinguish between the following pairs of words, after showing in what respect they are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

lay	fast	teach	empty
lie	abstain	learn	vacant

26

THE NOBLE NATURE

It is not growing like a tree
In bulk, doth make man better be;
Or standing long an oak, three hundred year,
To fall at last, dry, bald, and sere:
A lily of a day
Is fairer far in May,
Although it fall and die that night—
It was the plant and flower of Light.
In small proportions we just beauties see,
And in short measures life may perfect be.

—Ben Jonson

In copying the foregoing poem be careful of the indention.

Write the meaning the following words have in the poem: *Bulk, bald, sere, just, proportions.*

27

tu i tion	in dic a tive	moire
con di tion	in fin i tive	re per toire
men su ra tion	po ten tial	a bat toir
cir cu la tion	sub junc tive	res er voir
punc tu a tion	im per a tive	a voir du pois

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

28

fic is from *facio, factum = make.* tendo, tensum (or tentum) = *stretch.*

Write the etymological definition of the following:

suffice	attend	deposit	pretend
sufficient	extend	exposure	subtend
deficient	intend	composure	tendon
efficient	distend	decompose	pretender
proficient	contend	component	superintend

Write a dictionary meaning for each word.

29

Hard sound of g, marked $\bar{g}$ or unmarked.
Soft sound of g, marked $\dot{g}$.
Hissing sound of s, unmarked.
Buzzing sound of s, marked $\underset{.}{s}$.

Pronounce the following:

vāḡue	ŭm′brȧġe	ė̇ ɛlĭpse′	pa̤l′s̤y̆
vȧ gǡ′rȳ	săc′rĭ lĕġe	ĕɛ′stȧsy̆	quĭn′s̤y̆
găṉ grēne′	măġ̇′ĭs trāte	păl ĭ sāde′	ŭn ēa′s̤y̆
năv′ĭ gāte	neū răl′ġĭ ȧ	băl′ŭs trāde	mū s̤ĭ′cian
hȧ răṉḡue′	ĕx aġ′ġẽr āte	săs′să frăs	whĭm′s̤ĭ cȧl

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

30

Distinguish between the following pairs of words, after showing in what respect they are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

see	hear	lift	grow
look	listen	raise	become

31

At that moment, in sympathy with a thought which he was about to utter, the face of Ernest assumed a grandeur of expression, so imbued with benevolence, that the poet, by an irresistible impulse, threw his arms aloft, and shouted:

"Behold! Behold! Ernest is himself the likeness of the Great Stone Face!"

Then all the people looked, and saw that what the deep-sighted poet said was true. The prophecy was

fulfilled. But Ernest, having finished what he had to say, took the poet's arm, and walked slowly homeward, still hoping that some wiser and better man than himself would by and by appear, bearing a resemblance to the Great Stone Face. —NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

Write the meaning of the following words in the selection: *Sympathy, assumed, grandeur, impulse, prophecy.*

32

gay e ty	ran cor	sal a ry
so ci e ty	fla vor	es tu a ry
e bri e ty	cor ri dor	o bit u a ry
so bri e ty	be hav ior	trib u ta ry
pro pri e ty	bach e lor	re sid u a ry

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

33

video, visum = *see* voco, vocatum = *call*

Write the etymological meaning of the following:

vision	evoke	composer	intense
visor	invoke	impostor	pretense
visage	revoke	depositor	extensive
visual	convoke	supposition	intensity
visible	provoke	postponement	ostensible

Write a dictionary meaning for each word.

34

Hard sound of *ch*, marked *ch̆*.

Sharp sound of *ch*, not marked.

In the third column *ch* has the sound of *sh*, marked *ç̇h*.

Pronounce the following:

săc̆′chă rĭn	chûrch	çhăr ādē′
ôr′c̆hĕs trȧ	chăs tīṣe′	mŭs tȧçhe
sĕp′ŭl c̆hĕr	frăn′chīṣe	pĭs tă′çhio
eū′c̆hȧr ĭst	stânch	păr′ă çhûte
är c̆hĭ pĕl′ȧ go	trŭn′cheȯn	çhăn dė̆ liēr′

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

35

Distinguish between the following pairs of words, after showing in what respect they are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

rare	accept	among	remember
scarce	receive	between	recollect

36

ROBERT BRUCE'S MARCH TO BANNOCKBURN

Scots, *wha hae wi'* Wallace bled,
Scots, *wham* Bruce has *aften* led,
Welcome to your gory bed,
Or to *Victorie!*

Now's the day, and now's the hour;
See the front o' battle *lour;*
See approach proud Edward's power —
Chains and *slaverie!*

Wha will be a traitor knave?
Wha can fill a coward's grave?
Wha *sae* base as be a slave?
Let him turn and flee!
Wha, for Scotland's king and law,
Freedom's sword will strongly draw,
Free-man stand, or free-man *fa'*,
Let him on *wi'* me!

By oppression's woes and pains!
By your sons in servile chains!
We will drain our dearest veins,
But they shall be free!
Lay the proud usurpers low!
Tyrants fall in every foe!
Liberty's in every blow! —
Let us do — or die!

— ROBERT BURNS

Write the ordinary form of the italicized words.

Write the meaning of the following words in the foregoing selection: *Gory, lour, servile, traitor, usurper.*

37

pos i tive	lla nos	pro to type
com par a tive	sel vas	li no type
su per la tive	pam pas	ste re o type
sub stan tive	tun dras	e lec tro type
cop u la tive	steppes	da guerre o type

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

38

fect is from *facio, factum*

Write the etymological meaning of the following words:

effect	extent	portray	covenant
defect	intent	portrait	preventive
infect	intention	attractive	convention
affect	contention	contractor	intervention
perfect	pretension	distraction	conventional

Write a dictionary meaning for each of the foregoing words.

39

Hard sound of *th*, not marked. Soft sound of *th*, marked *th*.

Pronounce the following:

zē′nĭth	shēa*th*e	sŏv′ĕr eĭgn
sŷn′thĕ sĭs	whĕ*th*′ĕr	sȯv′ĕr eĭgn
sŷm′pă thŷ	brȯ*th*′ĕr	fûr′lŏng
thė ȯ lō′ġĭ ȧn.	nôr*th*′ĕrn	wȧm′pŭm
phĭl ăn′thrō pŷ	soŭ*th*′ĕrn	mū′cĭ lȧġe

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

40

Distinguish between the following pairs of words, after showing in what respect they are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

by	allow	hinder	fault
with	permit	prevent	mistake

SEVENTH SCHOOL YEAR

PART TWO

I

789 N. Broadway
St. Louis, Mo., March 7, 1908

My dear Alice,

The news of your recent bereavement has just reached me, and I hasten to offer you my heart-felt sympathy.

At a time like this words cannot assuage grief, but the expression of friendly interest may help you to bear it.

That God will grant you comfort in your affliction is the earnest prayer of

Your friend,

Ellen F. Parker.

Miss Alice Drummond
543 Marquette Place
Springfield, Ill.

Fold the foregoing letter and inclose it in an addressed envelope.

2

i am bic	dim e ter	foot
spon da ic	trim e ter	meas ure
tro cha ic	te tram e ter	ac cent
dac tyl ic	pen tam e ter	scan sion
an a pes tic	hex am e ter	pros o dy

Write the meaning of the foregoing terms in prosody.

3

aequus = *equal* cor, cordis = *heart*

Write the etymological meaning of the following:

equator	core	intervene	averse
coequal	record	contravene	diverse
unequal	accord	convenient	reverse
equalize	discord	venturesome	perverse
equation	concord	adventurous	transverse

Write a dictionary meaning of each of the foregoing words.

4

S sometimes takes the sound of *sh* in blending with a vowel. The words in the first column are instances.

Pronounce the following:

nau′seȧ	pā′gĕant	dĕe′ō rāte
Ā′siȧ	măe ă roon′	çĕl′ĕ brāte
dȳs pĕp′siȧ	măe ă rō′nĭ	făb′rĭ-e-āte
ĕx-e-ûr′siȯn	ŏb′ĕ lĭsk	văç′īl lāte
dĭ mĕn′siȯn	kă leī′dō sc-ōpe	ăb brē′vĭ āte

5

Distinguish between the following pairs of words, after showing in what respect they are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

will	copy	vain	compare
shall	imitate	proud	contrast

6

The golden sun,
The planets, all the infinite host of heaven,
Are shining on the sad abodes of death,
Through the still lapse of ages. All that tread
The globe are but a handful to the tribes
That slumber in its bosom. Take the wings
Of morning, pierce the Barcan wilderness,
Or lose thyself in the continuous woods
Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound
Save his own dashings — yet the dead are there;
And millions in these solitudes, since first
The flight of years began, have laid them down
In their last sleep — the dead reign there alone.

— WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT

Select from the dictionary the meaning attached to the following words in the foregoing selection: *Infinite, lapse, continuous, solitudes, host.*

State briefly the meaning of the following: (*a*) All the infinite host of heaven; (*b*) The sad abodes of death; (*c*) All that tread the globe; (*d*) The wings of morning; (*e*) The flight of years.

7

style	dah lia	pal lor
o vule	fuch sia	tor por
stig ma	ver be na	squa lor
an ther	a lys sum	lan guor
fil a ment	nas tur tium	splen dor

Mark the pronunciation of *squalor* and *languor.*

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

8

clamo, clamatum = *call, cry out* curro, cursum = *run*

Write the etymological meaning of the following:

claim	incur	revise	converse
reclaim	recur	review	diversion
acclaim	occur	survey	adversity
declaim	concur	provide	adversary
exclaim	succor	supervise	perversion

Write a dictionary meaning for each of the foregoing.

9

Ci or *ce* followed by a vowel usually takes the sound of *sh*. Sometimes the *c* alone in *ce* or *ci* takes this sound.

Pronounce the following:

sŭs pĭ′ciŏn	ō cĕ ăn′ĭc	ŭl′çĕr
phў sĭ′ciăn	ăs sō′cĭ ăte	răd′ĭ-cal
să gā′cioŭs	ē mā′cĭ ăte	wāin′sc̆ŏt
dē lĭ′cioŭs	jū dĭ′cĭ a rў	quăd răt′ĭc
ō′cean	fĭ dū′cĭ a rў	tăb′ĕr nă-cle

Write the foregoing in alphabetical order.

10

Distinguish between the following synonyms, after showing in what respect each pair are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

all	any	pretty	insolent
every	some	handsome	impertinent

11

About this time I met with an odd volume of the *Spectator*. It was the third. I bought it, read it over and over, and was much delighted with it. I thought the writing excellent, and wished, if possible, to imitate it. With this view I took some of the papers, and making short hints of the sentiment in each sentence, laid them by a few days, and then,

without looking at the book, tried to complete the papers again, by expressing each hinted sentiment at length, and as fully as it had been expressed before, in any suitable words that should come to hand. Then I compared my *Spectator* with the original, discovered some of my faults, and corrected them.

— BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

12

u nique	dis guise	u su al
an tique	crit i cise	ha bit u al
o paque	ex er cise	punc tu al
phy sique	ad ver tise	per pet u al
gro tesque	com pro mise	rit u al

Write the meaning of the foregoing.

13

fundo, fusum = *pour* mitto, missum = *send*

Write the etymological meaning of the following:

fuse	omit	evident	vocation
refuse	remit	invisible	advocate
infuse	admit	provision	avocation
diffuse	permit	visionary	irrevocable
confuse	commit	providence	provocation

Write a dictionary meaning for each of the foregoing.

14

S sometimes takes the sound of *zh* in blending with a vowel.

Pronounce the following:

col li'sion	ca det'	hal'berd
de ci'sion	bal'last	nau'ti cal
ad he'sion	de bil'i ty	o be'di ent
lei'sure	ec cen'tric	i den'ti fy
u'su ry	gal'lows	Je ho'vah

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

15

Distinguish between the following synonyms, after showing in what respect each pair are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

here	answer	modest	courage
hither	reply	bashful	bravery

16

The splendor falls on castle walls
And snowy summits old in story;
The long light shakes across the lakes,
And the wild cataract leaps in glory.
Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying,
Blow, bugle; answer, echoes, dying, dying, dying.

O hark, O hear! how thin and clear,
And thinner, clearer, farther going!
O sweet and far from cliff and scar
The horns of Elfland faintly blowing!
Blow, let us hear the purple glens replying;
Blow, bugle; answer, echoes, dying, dying, dying.

O love, they die in yon rich sky,
They faint on hill or field or river;
Our echoes roll from soul to soul,
And grow forever and forever.
Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying,
And answer, echoes, dying, dying, dying.

— ALFRED TENNYSON: *The Princess*

State briefly the meaning of the following: (*a*) *The wild cataract leaps in glory;* (*b*) *The purple glens;* (*c*) *They die in yon rich sky;* (*d*) *Our echoes roll from soul to soul;* (*e*) *The long light shakes across the lakes.*

17

sor rel	cym bal	op er a
mul lein	clar i net	li bret to
mus tard	me lo de on	vi o lin
plan tain	ac cor di on	bass vi ol
dan de li on	pia no for te	ac com pa nist

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

18

Write the etymological meaning of the following:

equity	cordial	courage
adequate	recorder	discourage
equality	cordiality	encourage
inadequate	discordant	courageous
inequality	accordance	encouragement

Write a dictionary meaning for each of the foregoing.

19

Th has the sound of *t* in the first three words in the first column.

Pronounce the following:

thȳme	kăn̲ gă rōō′	hăl′ç̆y̆ ȯn
Thŏm′as	păl′ă ta ble	ĭd′ĭ ŏ ç̆y̆
Ĕs′thĕr	rā′dĭ ŭs	khe̲′dïve
yăt′ă ghăn	vä€′ü ŭm	măck′ĕr ĕl
Fäh′rĕn heīt	wa̤ltz	răm′pärt

Write the words in alphabetical order.

20

Distinguish between the following synonyms, after showing in what respect each pair are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

fear	pillar	praise	conduct
terror	column	applause	behavior

21

67 Lasalle Street
Indianapolis, Ind., Apr. 20, 1906

Holiday Amusement Co.
432 Broadway
New York

Gentlemen,

The game of Hen and Chickens which I received from you to-day is not satisfactory. There are duplicates of some pieces, and several pieces are missing. I cannot accept the goods in their present condition, and I am holding them subject to your order.

Respectfully yours,
Charles P. Wilson

Fold your copy of the foregoing letter and inclose it in an addressed envelope.

22

ob lique	bu reau	ban quet
con quer	ta bleau	qua drille
lac quer	pla teau	har le quin
mas quer ade	flam beau	quad ru ped
pic tur esque	trous seau	quar an tine

Consult the dictionary for the meaning of the foregoing words.

23

Write the etymological meaning of the following:

clamor	course	unreclaimed
claimant	courser	exclamatory
disclaim	concourse	acclamation
proclaim	discourse	declamatory
clamorous	intercourse	proclamation

Write a dictionary meaning for each of the foregoing.

24

B is usually silent when it follows *m* in the same syllable, and before *t*.

Pronounce the following:

sŭb′tle	bŏm băs′tĭc	Zou äve′
doubt′ful	bŏm bạ zïne′	yeō′man
hĕc′ạ tomb	bŏm bärd′mĕnt	găl′vă nīze
c̆ăt′ạ cōmb	c̆ŏm′băt ạnt	c̆ạl′drȯn
dŭmb′found ĕd	rê ĭm bûrse′	fă cē′tioŭs

Write the foregoing in alphabetical order.

25

Distinguish between the following pairs of synonyms, after showing in what respect the words in each pair are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

safe	bury	divide	talent
secure	inter	separate	genius

26

HOHENLINDEN

On Linden, when the sun was low,
All bloodless lay the untrodden snow;
And dark as winter was the flow
Of Iser, rolling rapidly.

But Linden saw another sight,
When the drum beat at dead of night
Commanding fires of death to light
The darkness of her scenery.

By torch and trumpet fast arrayed
Each horseman drew his battle-blade,
And furious every charger neighed
To join the dreadful revelry.

Then shook the hills with thunder riven;
Then rushed the steed, to battle driven;
And louder than the bolts of Heaven
Far flashed the red artillery.

But redder yet that light shall glow
On Linden's hills of stainéd snow;
And bloodier yet the torrent flow
Of Iser, rolling rapidly.

'Tis morn; but scarce yon level sun
Can pierce the war-clouds, rolling dun,
Where furious Frank and fiery Hun
Shout in their sulphurous canopy.

The combat deepens. On, ye Brave
Who rush to glory, or the grave!
Wave, Munich! all thy banners wave,
And charge with all thy chivalry!

Few, few shall part, where many meet!
The snow shall be their winding-sheet,
And every turf beneath their feet
Shall be a soldier's sepulcher.

—THOMAS CAMPBELL

Write the meaning of the following words as used in the poem:

Dun, torrent, canopy, chivalry, sepulcher.

Write the meaning of the following expressions:

(*a*) *Fires of death.*

(*b*) *The dreadful revelry.*

(*c*) *With thunder riven.*

(*d*) *But scarce yon level sun can pierce the war-clouds.*

(*e*) *The snow shall be their winding-sheet.*

27

blem ish	bal lot	hick o ry
lan guish	fal con	a cad e my
flour ish	wan ton	ne ces si ty
a bol ish	ran dom	ca lam i ty
co quet tish	un bos om	ma hog an y

Consult the dictionary for the meaning of the foregoing.

28

Write the etymological meaning of the following:

current	refuse	incursion
corsair	suffuse	excursion
courier	profuse	discursive
cursory	transfuse	precursor
currency	confound	excursionist

Write a dictionary meaning for each of the foregoing.

29

C is silent in the words in the first column.

Pronounce the following:

dĭs cĭ′ple	tĕr′rĭ fȳ	jŏck′eў
prō̆ bŏs′cĭs	tĕs′tĭ fȳ	tăl′ĕnt
făs′cĭn āte	jŭs′tĭ fȳ	ă bŏm′ĭn a ble
ĕf fĕr vĕsce′	quäl′ĭ fȳ	ŭn ă wâre′
t sŏs′cė lēʂ	sўi lăb′ĭ fȳ	ĭg′nō̆ răn̆t

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

30

Distinguish between the following pairs of synonyms, stating in what respect the words in each pair are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

win	quit	doubt	deride
gain	leave	question	ridicule

31

A well-educated gentleman may not know many languages, — may not be able to speak any but his own, — may have read very few books. But whatever language he knows, he knows precisely; whatever word he pronounces, he pronounces rightly; above all, he is learned in the *peerage* of words; knows the words of true descent and ancient blood, at a glance, from words of modern canaille; remembers all their ancestry, their intermarriages, distant relationships, and the extent to which they were admitted, and the offices they held, among the national noblesse of words at any time, and in any country. But an uneducated person may know, by memory, many languages, and talk them all, and yet truly know not a word of any, — not a word even of his own. An ordinarily clever and sensible seaman will be able to make his way ashore at most ports; yet he has only to speak a sentence of any

language to be known for an illiterate person; so also the accent, or turn of expression of a single sentence, will at once mark a scholar. And this is so strongly felt, so conclusively admitted, by educated persons, that a false accent or a mistaken syllable is enough, in the parliament of any civilized nation, to assign a man to a certain degree of inferior standing forever.

— JOHN RUSKIN: *Sesame and Lilies*

Write the meaning of the following words as used in the selection: *precisely, peerage, canaille, noblesse, illiterate.*

What is meant by the ancestry, intermarriages, and distant relationships of words?

What is meant by "words of modern canaille"?

What is meant by "conclusively admitted," "the parliament of any civilized nation," "inferior standing"?

32

ve neer	lar væ	vet er an
ju bi lee	an ten næ	sim i lar
leg a tee	neb u læ	em bar rass
ped i gree	mi nu tiæ	tem per ance
nom i nee	for mu læ	per mis sion

The words in the second column are plurals; write the singular form of each.

Write the words in alphabetical order.

33

Write the etymological meaning of the following:

futile	recurrent	submit	promise
fusion	recurrence	transmit	premise
fusible	concurrent	intermit	premise′
diffusion	occurrence	committee	promissory
confusion	concurrence	admittance	compromise

Write a dictionary meaning for each of the foregoing.

34

ch is silent in the words in the first column.

Pronounce the following:

yacht	an′te lope	o pin′ion
drachm	o pos′sum	bat tal′ion
schism	cam el′o pard	re bel′lion
fuch′sia	rhi noc′er os	ob liv′i on
schis mat′ic	hip po pot′a mus	ac cor′di on

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

35

Distinguish between the following pairs of synonyms, stating in what respect the words in each pair are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

try	keep	trust	supply
attempt	retain	credit	furnish

36

Good name in man and woman, dear my lord,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls;
Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he that filches from me my good name
Robs me of that which not enriches him
And makes me poor indeed.

— WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: *Othello*

Write the meaning of the following as used in the quotation: *Immediate, trash, jewel, filches, enriches.*

Write a title that will describe the foregoing selection.

37

o cher	bro chure	ker sey
can cer	lig a ture	at tor ney
prop er	man i cure	a pol o gy
chor is ter	sig na ture	rogu er y
de fault er	car i ca ture	lam prey

Write the foregoing in alphabetical order, and write the meaning of each word.

38

Write the etymological meaning of the following:

trail	refusal	missile	treat
trait	infusion	missive	train
trace	diffusive	mission	treaty
tract	profusion	admission	retreat
track	profuseness	admissible	maltreat

Write a dictionary meaning for each of the foregoing.

39

D sometimes is sounded *t*; sometimes when *n* and *d* are together, the *d* is not sounded.

Pronounce the following:

Wednes'day	plain'tiff	Yule
hand'some	crim'i nal	zeal
hand'ker chief	de fend'ant	kin'dle
at tacked'	ve ran'da	Ma dei'ra
parched	ves'ti bule	tal'is man

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

40

Distinguish between the following pairs of synonyms, stating in what respect the words in each pair are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

clumsy	fertile	due	healthy
awkward	fruitful	owing	wholesome

EIGHTH SCHOOL YEAR

PART ONE

1

London, 5th Nov., 1829

Dear Sir,

It is so long since I have seen or heard from you, that I fear you will consider a request I have to make as impertinent. About three years since, when I was one day in Bristol, I made an effort to see you, but you were from home. The request I have to make is, that you would very much oblige me, if you have any small portrait of yourself, by allowing me to have it copied to accompany a selection of "Likenesses of Living Bards" which a most particular friend of mine is making. If you have no objections, and could oblige me by transmitting such portrait to me at No. 20 Russell Street, Covent Garden, I will answer for taking the greatest care of it, and returning it the instant the copier has done with it.

I hope you will pardon the liberty

From an old friend

And well-wisher,

Joseph Cottle, Esq.,
Bristol.

Charles Lamb.

2

ser vile	ed i ble	gor geous
ju ven ile	sen si ble	right eous
vȯl a tile	fal li ble	cour te ous
ver sa tile	ter ri ble	spon ta ne ous
mer can tile	pos si ble	si mul ta ne ous

3

mors, mortis = *death* oro, oratum = *pray*

Write the etymological meanings of the following words:

mortal	adore	omission
mortify	orator	permissive
mortuary	oration	commission
mortality	adoration	commissary
immortalize	inexorable	commissioner

Write the meaning of each of the foregoing words.

4

In a few words *c* has the sound of *z*.

Pronounce the following words:

dĭs̱ cẽrn′	yẽarn′ing	dė̇ ɛrĕp′ĭt
sŭf fīce′	ĕm′i nĕnt	ḡär′ḡle
săɛ′ri fīce	ȧ bȳss′	ĭm′bė̇ cile
Nôr wē′ġi an	bär băr′ĭɛ	jū dĭ′cious
I tăl′ian	ɛăl′i bẽr	dė̇ cĭd′ū oŭs

Write the meaning of each of the foregoing words.

5

Distinguish between the words in each of the following pairs of synonyms, after showing in what respect the words in each pair are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

expert	genuine	impossible	rational
experienced	authentic	impracticable	reasonable

6

My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky:
So was it when my life began,
So is it now I am a man,
So be it when I shall grow old,
Or let me die!
The child is father of the man:
And I could wish my days to be
Bound each to each by natural piety.

— WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

7

ghet to	at om	saf fron	se cant
mu lat to	bux om	bea con	cur rant
fal set to	ran som	salm on	war rant
sti let to	symp tom	unc tion	val iant
pal met to	ac cus tom	squad ron	rec re ant

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and define each.

8

pello, pulsum = *drive* probo, probatum = *prove, try*

Write the etymological meanings of the following words:

repel	proof	remission
expel	prove	remittance
impel	reproof	submissive
dispel	reprove	intermittent
compel	disprove	transmissible

Write the dictionary meaning of each word.

9

F takes the sound of *v* in *of* and its compounds.

Pronounce the following words:

where of′	jăs′mĭne	hăr′ăss
un cĕr′tain	săn′g̱uĭne	mȯ̆ rass′
văl′ĕn tīne	mĕd′ĭ cĭne	¢uï răss′
¢ăl′ȯ̆ mĕl	dĭs′cip lĭne	¢ŭt′lăss
dĕl′i ¢ate	strў¢h′nĭne	¢är′căss

Write the meaning of the foregoing words.

10

Distinguish between the words in each of the following pairs of synonyms, after showing in what respect the words in each pair are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

sure	artist	social	enough
certain	artisan	sociable	sufficient

11

A man may hear a thousand lectures, and read a thousand volumes, and be at the end of the process very much where he was, as regards knowledge. Something more than merely admitting it in a negative way into the mind is necessary, if it is to remain there. It must not be passively received, but actually and actively entered into, embraced, mastered. The mind must go halfway to meet what comes to it from without.

— JOHN HENRY NEWMAN: *Idea of a University*

Write the meaning of each of the following expressions: (*a*) *Admitting in a negative way;* (*b*) *Passively received;* (*c*) *The mind must go halfway.*

12

ju gu lar	re scind	the sis
im i ta ble	ab scess	gen e sis
neg a tive	co al esce	el lip sis
ob so lete	os cil late	syn op sis
rar i ty	re sus ci tate	a man u en sis

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and define each word.

13

teneo, tentum = *hold, keep* vivo, victum = *live*

Write the etymological meaning of each of the following words:

retain	vivid	pulse	probe
detain	viand	propel	approve
obtain	revive	repulse	probity
contain	vivify	pulsate	approval
abstain	survive	impulse	approbation

Write a dictionary meaning for each of the foregoing words.

14

G is silent before *m* or *n* at the end of a syllable; *g* is also silent before *n* when it begins a syllable; after *n*, when the *g* is not sounded, it serves, like *k*, to give the ringing sound to the *n*.

Pronounce the following:

lăn̲′ḡuĭd	tăn̲k′ard	măḡ nō′lĭ ȧ
Yăn̲′kēe	ĭm pūgn′	măḡ′nĭ tūde
tăn′ġĭ ble	ċhăm pāgne′	sў rĭn̲′ḡȧ
phlĕgm	gnōme	gneīss
dī′ȧ phrăgm	ɛär′bŭn̲ ɛle	poign′ănt

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and write a definition of each.

15

Distinguish between the words in each of the following pairs of synonyms, after showing in what respect the words in each pair are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

industry	purpose	abundant	slander
diligence	intention	plentiful	calumny

16

The quality of mercy is not strained;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath: it is twice blest;
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes:
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest: it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown;
His scepter shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above this sceptered sway;
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings,
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy seasons justice.

—WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: *The Merchant of Venice*

Write the three terms that describe the character of the verse in the foregoing selection.

Write the meaning of each of the following words as employed in the selection: *Scepter, temporal, attribute, enthroned, seasons.*

Write your idea of the expression: *It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.*

17

quar tet	gar land	pan el
gar ret	gour mand	rev el
quin tet	kai ser	lau rel
jac o net	quiv er	par al lel
gim let	gla cier	lev el

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and write a definition of each.

18

volvo, volutum = *turn* circum = *around*

Write the etymological meaning of the following words:

revolt	repulsive	circumvent
revolve	impulsive	circumflex
evolve	repulsion	circumflect
involve	compulsion	circumscribe
devolve	compulsory	circumference

Write a dictionary meaning for each of the foregoing words.

19

Gh has the sound of hard *g* at the beginning of a syllable; *gh* is always silent after *i*, usually silent before *t*, and sometimes silent after *ou* or *au*; commonly, *gh* has the sound of *f* after *ou* or *au*.

Pronounce the following:

drȧught	ăɛ́cent	cy̆n'ĭɛ
ghȧst'ly	bȧ zäar'	sy̆n'tăx
strāight	ɛăm'phor	ɛry̆s'tạl
ḋạugh'tẽr	ĕf'fĭ ġy̆	pôr'phy̆ ry̆
lȧugh'tẽr	dē fĕn'sĭve	ɛhry̆'să lĭs

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and write a definition for each word.

Write three words in which *gh* has the hard sound of *g*.

Write three words in which *gh* has the sound of *f*.

Write three words in which *gh* is silent after *i*.

20

Distinguish between the words in each of the following pairs of synonyms, after showing in what respect the words in each pair are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

temperance	wood	alter	esteem
abstinence	forest	change	estimate

21

Dumfries, 28th Feb., 1793

Sir,

I understand that my book is published, and I beg that you will, as soon as possible, send me twenty copies of it. As I mean to present them among a few Great Folk whom I respect, and a few Little Folk whom I love, these twenty will not interfere with your sale. If you have not twenty copies ready, send me any number you can. It will confer a particular obligation to let me have them by first carrier.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient, humble servant,

Robt. Burns.

To William Creech, Esq.
Bookseller.

22

dah lia	ed i fice	di ag o nal
a lys sum	im ped i ment	tri an gu lar
nas tur tium	rheu ma tism	hy poth e nuse
gla di o lus	ap o plex y	per pen dic u lar
chrys an the mum	civ il ize	cir cum fer ence

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and write a definition for each.

23

annus = *year* caput, capitis = *head*

Write a dictionary meaning of each of the following words:

annal	cap	probable	pertain
annual	captain	probation	sustain
annuity	capital	improbable	reobtain
perennial	chaplet	probability	entertain
anniversary	chapter	improbability	appertain

Write the etymological meanings of the words in the last two columns.

24

In some words taken from the French, *g* has the sound of soft *z* before a vowel, as in *azure*. The words in the first column have this sound of *g*.

Pronounce the following:

roūge	yōlk	zō′dĭ ăc
mĭ räge′	păm′pa̤s	ŭn′dū lāte
re̲ gïme′	quī′nīne	ăc-cū′mū lāte
côr te̲ge′	wa̤s′saĭl	ră vïne′
nĕḡ lĭ ge̲e′	tăm bour ïne′	găs′ē oŭs

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and write a definition for each word.

25

Distinguish between the words in each of the following pairs of synonyms, after showing in what respect the words in each pair are alike. Then use each word in a sentence:

pardon	reveal	conquer	enlarge
forgive	divulge	overcome	increase

26

CONCORD HYMN

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze *unfurled*,
Here once the *embattled* farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world.

The foe long since in silence slept;
Alike the conqueror silent sleeps;
And Time the ruined bridge has swept
Down the dark stream that seaward sweeps.

On this green bank, by this soft stream
We set to-day a *votive* stone;
That memory may their deed redeem,
When, like our sires, our sons are gone.

Spirit, that made these heroes dare
To die, and leave their children free,
Bid Time and Nature gently spare
The *shaft* we raise to them and thee.

— RALPH WALDO EMERSON

A *simile* is a figure of speech in which a thing is likened to something else. When the word denoting likeness is omitted the figure of speech is a *metaphor.*

An *apostrophe* is the sudden and impassioned address made by a poet or an orator.

What figure of speech is represented by the use of *arched?* Expand it to a simile.

Why are *Time* and *Nature* written with capitals?

What figure of speech is illustrated by the last stanza?

How would *Time* and *Nature* obey the spirit?

How could memory *redeem their deed?*

Define the underlined words.

27

lac er ate	e the re al	sa ti ate
del e gate	fu ne re al	can di date
pen e trate	nu cle us	mas ti cate
ex on er ate	di ar rhœ a	di lap i date
re ver ber ate	sub ter ra ne an	ab bre vi ate

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and write a definition for each.

28

causa = *cause* cerno, cretum = *perceive*

Write the etymological meanings of the following words:

causal	discern	accuser	continue
accuse	concern	excusable	continual
excuse	unconcern	accusation	detention
causation	discernible	accusative	retentive
causative	discernment	inexcusable	abstinence

Write a dictionary meaning for each of the foregoing words.

29

The *h* is always silent in the words in the first column; the *h* may or may not be sounded in the words in the second column; the *h* is always sounded in the words in the third column.

Pronounce the following:

heir′lo͞om	hĕrb′ȧge	hūge
hŏn′ĕs tў	hū′mor	hū′mȧn
hour′glȧss	hŏs′tlĕr	hŭm′ble
hŏn′or ā rў	hū′mor ĭst	hŏs′pĭ tȧl
hŏn′or ȧ ble	hū′mor oŭs	hū mĭl′ĭ tў

Write a definition for each of the foregoing words.

30

Distinguish between the words in each of the following pairs of synonyms, after showing in what respect the words in each pair are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

idle	below	covetous	adjacent
indolent	beneath	avaricious	contiguous

31

Human beings are composed, not of reason only, but of imagination also, and sentiment; and that is neither wasted nor misapplied which is appropriated to the purpose of giving right direction to sentiments, and opening proper springs of feeling in the heart. Let it not be supposed that our object is to perpetuate national hostility, or even to cherish a mere military spirit. It is higher, purer, nobler. We consecrate our work to the spirit of national independence, and we wish that the light of peace may rest upon it forever. We rear a memorial of our conviction of that unmeasured benefit which has been conferred on our own land, and of the happy influences which have been produced, by the same events, on the general interests of mankind. We come, as Americans, to mark a spot which must forever be dear to us and our posterity. We wish that whosoever, in all coming

time, shall turn his eye hither, may behold that the place is not undistinguished where the first great battle of the Revolution was fought.

— DANIEL WEBSTER: *Bunker Hill Oration*

Define the following words: *Appropriated, perpetuate, hostility, consecrate, posterity.*

32

the o ry	in su lar	va le ri an
al le go ry	sec u lar	li bra ri an
prom on to ry	cir cu lar	col le gi an
ex plan a to ry	ir reg u lar	tra ge di an
val e dic to ry	par tic u lar	pe des tri an

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order.

33

cerno, cretum = *sift, decide* claudo, clausum = *shut*

Write the etymological meanings of the following words:

decree	close	tenet	victual
discreet	closet	tendril	revival
discretion	inclose	tenure	survival
indiscreet	cloister	tenant	survivor
discretionary	closeness	tenancy	convivial

Write a dictionary meaning for each of the foregoing words.

34

The *l* is silent in a number of words; for instance, in the words in the first column of this lesson.

Pronounce the following:

ɛälm	ăl′mȯn ẽr	ĭm pē′rĭ ȧl
älm′ȯnd	psăl′mȯ̇ dy̆	ă zā′lė̇ ȧ
sălm′ȯn	ăn tĭp′ȯ̇ dēş	ăt′rō phy̆
psälm	fa̤l′sĭ ty̆	rhy̆~~th~~′mĭɛ
mälm′s̤ey̆	här′mȯ̇ ny̆	prŏph′ė̇ ç̆y̆

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and write a meaning for each word.

35

Distinguish between the words in each of the following pairs of synonyms, after showing in what respect the words in each pair are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

instantly	middle	lie	shun
immediately	midst	untruth	avoid

36

WARREN'S ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS

Stand! the ground's your own, my braves!
Will ye give it up to slaves?
Will ye look for greener graves?
Hope ye mercy still?

What's the mercy despots feel?
Hear it in the battle-peal!
Read it on yon bristling steel!
Ask it, — ye who will.

Fear ye foes who kill for hire?
Will ye to your homes retire?
Look behind you! they're afire!
And, before you, see
Who have done it! — From the vale
On they come! — And will ye quail? —
Leaden rain and iron hail
Let their welcome be!

In the God of battles trust!
Die we may, — and die we must;
But, O, where can dust to dust
Be consigned so well,
As where Heaven its dews shall shed
On the martyred patriot's bed,
And the rocks shall raise their head,
Of his deeds to tell!

— JOHN PIERPONT

Write the meaning of each of the following words: *Despots, bristling, quail, consigned, martyred.*

37

ju ror	Be li al	san dal
pal lor	jo vi al	neu tral
tor por	ar te ri al	jack al
squa lor	ma la ri al	gen er al
splen dor	pa ro chi al	re cip ro cal

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and write a definition for each word.

38

ject, from jacio, juctum = *throw* jungo, junctum = *join*

Write the etymological meaning of each of the following words:

eject	rejoin	volume	captaincy
inject	enjoin	voluble	precipice
reject	disjoin	evolution	decapitate
project	conjoin	revolution	precipitate
interject	subjoin	voluminous	precipitation

Write a dictionary meaning for each of the foregoing words.

39

When a word ends in *mn*, the *n* is not pronounced; but when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added to such a word, the *n* is sounded, except when the suffix is *ed* or *ing*.

Pronounce the following words:

lĭmn	lĭm′nẽr	ăc′ō lȳte
hў̆mn	hў̆m′năl	c̸ā′nīne
sŏl′ėmn	sŏl ĕm′nĭ tў̆	ă c̸ous′tĭc
c̸ŏn dĕmn′	c̸ŏn dĕm nā′tion	ă c̸ū′mĕn
au′tŭmn	au tŭm′năl	fă năt′ĭc

Write a meaning for each of the foregoing words.

40

Distinguish between the words in each of the following pairs of synonyms, after showing in what respect the words in each pair are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

defect	accent	result	seem
fault	emphasis	consequence	appear

EIGHTH SCHOOL YEAR

PART TWO

I

The following letter of advice was written by Thomas Jefferson for a child that was a namesake. It was not to be delivered until the child had arrived at the age of understanding.

To Thomas Jefferson Smith

This letter will, to you, be as one from the dead. The writer will be in the grave before you can weigh its counsels. Your affectionate and excellent father has requested that I should address to you something which might possibly have a favorable influence upon the course of life you have to run; and I, too, as a namesake, feel an interest in that course. Few words will be necessary with good dispositions on your part. Adore God. Reverence and cherish your parents. Love your neighbor as yourself, and your country more than yourself. Be just. Be true. Murmur not of the ways of Providence. So shall the life into

which you have entered be the portal to one of eternal and ineffable bliss. And if to the dead it is permitted to care for the things of this world, every action of your life will be under my regard. Farewell.

Th. Jefferson

Monticello, Feb. 31st, 1825

2

gas tric	ga zette	haw ser
e las tic	co quette	mar i ner
e lec tric	cor vette	ma neu ver
fan tas tic	pir ou ette	up hol ster
Quix ot ic	sil hou ette	o le an der

Arrange the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and define each word.

3

lego, lectum = *read, collect* ludo, lusum = *play*

Write the etymological meaning of each of the following words:

legend	elude	include	objector
legible	allude	seclude	conjecture
illegible	delude	exclude	ejectment
legendary	collude	conclude	subjection
legibility	prelude	preclude	objectionable

Write a dictionary meaning for each word.

4

Pronounce the following words:

ĭm′pĭ oŭs	ạu tŏm′ȧ tŏn	să lūte′
lĕḡ′ȧ çў	ĕn ¢ō′mĭ ŭm	tăr′ĭff
¢ŏd′ĭ çĭl	ġўm nā′sĭ ŭm	¢ăn′tă loupe
ĕx ĕ¢′ū trĭx	eū lō′ġi ŭm	hăz′ȧrd
mĕm ȯ răn′dŭm	nĭ¢ ȯ tine′	ĭm′plĕ mĕnt

Arrange the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and define each word.

5

Distinguish between the words in each of the following pairs of synonyms, after showing in what respect the words in each pair are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

idea	wake	address	predict
notion	waken	direction	foretell

6

SONNET ON HIS BLINDNESS

When I consider how my life is spent
Ere half my days, in this dark world and wide,
And that one talent which is death to hide
Lodged with me useless, though my soul more bent
To serve therewith my Maker, and present
My true account, lest He returning chide, —
Doth God exact day-labor, light denied?

I fondly ask: — But Patience, to prevent
That murmur, soon replies: God doth not need
Either man's work, or His own gifts: who best
Bear His mild yoke, they serve Him best: His state
Is kingly; thousands at His bidding speed
And post o'er land and ocean without rest: —
They also serve who only stand and wait.

— JOHN MILTON

The sonnet is a poem composed of fourteen lines of iambic pentameter verse. The sonnet has two parts, called the major and the minor. The major has eight lines and two rhymes. The minor has six lines, and either two or three rhymes. The sonnet given above shows one form of the arrangement of the rhyming verses.

7

be liev er	in flu en za	ve hi cle
ma raud er	hys te ri a	ves i cle
treas ur er	oph thal mi a	ob sta cle
type writ er	pneu mo ni a	man a cle
ste nog ra pher	diph the ri a	par ti cle

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and define each word.

8

paro, paratum = *make ready* pendeo, pensum = *hang*

Write the etymological meaning of each of the following words:

repair	append	recluse	junction
impair	depend	inclosure	juncture
prepare	impend	secluded	rejoinder
separate	suspend	exclusion	injunction
preparatory	pendant	conclusive	conjunctive

Write a dictionary meaning for each word.

9

Pronounce the following words:

nĭche	lēag̅ue	lēi′ṣu̇re
dĕl′u̇ġe	fē′lĭne	ĭp′ė̇ ɛăɛ
ĕl′ė̇ ġy̆	vē′noŭs	rhū′bärb
sɛȧ lēne′	quī ē′tŭs	nŏn pă rĕil′
păr′ă dīṣe	sphē′roid	nō′mĕn ɛlā tu̇re

Arrange the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and define each word.

10

Distinguish between the words in each of the following pairs of synonyms, after showing in what respect the words in each pair are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

each	nearly	farther	common
every	almost	further	ordinary

II

DEDICATION ADDRESS AT GETTYSBURG

Delivered November 19, 1863

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created free and equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause

for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth. —ABRAHAM LINCOLN

12

nig gard	pi quant	san i ta ry
slug gard	tol er ant	sec re ta ry
scab bard	re luc tant	tem po ra ry
Kaf fir	dis cord ant	ju di cia ry
e lix ir	ex or bi tant	aux il ia ry

Arrange the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and define each word.

13

manus = *hand* pendo, pensum = *weigh, pay*

Write the etymological meaning of each of the following words:

manual	expend	elect	elusion
manumit	pensive	select	illusion
manuscript	pension	collect	delusion
manufacture	dispense	lesson	allusion
manufactory	dispensary	lecture	collusion

Write a dictionary meaning for each of the foregoing words.

14

Pronounce the following words:

ăd′ȧġe	ꞓă prïce′	tĕꞓh′nĭ ꞓal
rē′çėnt	ăd′ĭ pōs̤e	ā′ĕr ȯ na̤ut
pă rāde′	ꞓăr′ă văn	ĭn a̤u′gū rȧ̇te
ꞓăp′stan	măn′dă rĭn	ĕq′uĭ tȧ ble
tăn′tă līze	bĕl lĭġ′ĕr ėnt	hē′lĭ ȯ trōpe

Arrange the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and define each word.

15

Distinguish between the words in each of the following pairs of synonyms, after showing in what respect the words in each pair are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

little	prey	bonds	epithet
small	booty	fetters	adjective

16

INTRODUCTION TO A FOREST HYMN

The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned
To hew the shaft, and lay the architrave,
And spread the roof above them — ere he framed
The lofty vault, to gather and roll back
The sound of anthems; in the darkling wood,
Amid the cool and silence, he knelt down,
And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks

And supplication. For his simple heart
Might not resist the sacred influences
Which, from the stilly twilight of the place,
And from the gray old trunks that high in heaven
Mingled their mossy boughs, and from the sound
Of the invisible breath that swayed at once
All their green tops, stole over him, and bowed
His spirit with the thought of boundless power
And inaccessible majesty. Ah, why
Should we, in the world's riper years, neglect
God's ancient sanctuaries, and adore
Only among the crowd, and under roofs
That our frail hands have raised? Let me, at least,
Here, in the shadow of this aged wood,
Offer one hymn — thrice happy, if it find
Acceptance in His ear. — WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT

Define the following words as they are employed in the foregoing selection: *Shaft, architrave, vault, anthem, supplication, inaccessible, sanctuaries, frail, acceptance, mingled.*

17

cli max	es sen tial	sur vey or
sim i le	pa la tial	con fes sor
met a phor	sub stan tial	de mean or
hy per bo le	pru den tial	con quer or
a pos tro phe	in flu en tial	coun sel or

Arrange the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and define each word.

18

peto, petitum = *ask, strive* plico, plicatum = *fold*

Write the etymological meaning of each of the following words:

repeat	apply	elective	elusive
compete	imply	selection	illusive
repetition	comply	recollect	delusive
competitor	display	collection	illusory
competition	double	legibility	ludicrous

Write a dictionary meaning for each of the foregoing words.

19

Pronounce the following words:

ġĕn′ŭ ĭne	nū′c̣lė̇ ŭs	Jăc̣′ŏ bĭn
fĕr′ṛule	dĕs′uē tŭde	hė̇ rĕd′ĭ tў
lĭc̣′ŏr ĭçe	hĕr′ald	ġė̇ rā′nĭ um
ė̇ lū′çĭ dȧte	pär′lĭa mĕnt	tė̇ mĕr′ĭ tў
ĭn c̣ŏn′gru oŭs	ĭn c̣är′nȧte	ū nïque′

Arrange the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and write a meaning for each word.

20

Distinguish between the words in each of the following pairs of synonyms, after showing in what respect the words in each pair are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

haste	mob	trace	humor
hurry	populace	vestige	temper

21

The following letter was written by General Washington in reply to a suggestion that an American monarchy should be established, and that he should be its head.

Newburgh, 22 May, 1782

Sir,

With a mixture of surprise and astonishment, I have read with attention the sentiments you have submitted to my perusal. Be assured, Sir, no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensations than your information of there being such ideas existing in the army as you have expressed, and I must view with abhorrence and reprehend with severity. For the present the communication of them will rest in my own bosom, unless some further agitation of the matter shall make a disclosure necessary.

I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address which to me seems big with the greatest mischiefs that can befall my country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more

disagreeable. At the same time, in justice to my own feelings, I must add that no man possesses a more sincere wish to see ample justice done to the army than I do; and, as far as my powers and influence, in a constitutional way, extend, they shall be employed to the utmost of my abilities to effect it, should there be any occasion. Let me conjure you, then, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate, as from yourself or any one else, a sentiment of the like nature.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. Washington.

To Colonel Lewis Nicola

22

grav i ty	vi cious	in no cence
den si ty	pre cious	pen i tence
te nac i ty	spa cious	ex cel lence
spe cif ic	ma li cious	prov i dence
e qui li bri um	per ni cious	prom i nence

Arrange the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and define each word.

23

rego, rectum = *rule* regula = *a rule*

Write the etymological meaning of each of the following words:

erect	regular	appendix	petition
direct	regulate	pendulum	petulant
correct	irregular	appendage	appetite
rectify	regulation	suspension	competent
direction	regularity	independence	competitive

Write a dictionary meaning for each word.

24

Pronounce the following words:

tē′dĭ oŭs	rĕf′ů̇ġe	rḗ plĕv′ĭn
săt′ĕl līte	ăɛ′ɛů̇ rȧ̇te	măṉ′gȧ nēse
spĕç′ĭ mĕn	dĕm′ă ḡŏḡue	hĕm′ŏr rhȧ̇ġe
ạu′tȯ grȧph	ăd ȯ lĕs′çĕnt	păr′ă phrāṣe
tўm′pă nŭm	prăɛ′tĭ ɛȧ ble	ĭn cŏg′nĭ tȯ

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and define each word.

25

Distinguish between the following pairs of synonyms, showing in what respect the words in each pair are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

do	help	bestow	finish
make	assist	confer	conclude

26

This was the noblest Roman of them all:
All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did in envy of great Caesar;
He only, in a general honest thought
And common good to all, made one of them.
His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, "This was a man!"

— WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: *Julius Cæsar*

Commit the foregoing selection to memory, and then write it.

27

cre a tor	ha bit u al	u su ri ous
sen a tor	ef fec tu al	in ju ri ous
dic ta tor	e ven tu al	lux u ri ous
sur vi vor	spir it u al	pe nu ri ous
leg is la tor	in tel lec tu al	vic to ri ous

Arrange the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and define each word.

28

rumpo, ruptum = *break* inte, from intus = *within*

Write the etymological meaning of each of the following words:

abrupt	intellect	expensive
disrupt	intelligible	compensate
corrupt	intellectual	recompense
rupture	intelligence	expenditure
interrupt	unintelligent	indispensable

Write a dictionary meaning of each of the foregoing words.

29

Pronounce the following words:

vā′rў	āl′iĕn	queūe
cō ẽr′ciọn	ꞓȧrĕss′	ḡhẽr′kĭn
lạu′dă nŭm	ăl′ꞓhḗ mў	ăl′kȧ lī
bḗ nĕf′ĭ çĕnt	nū′mẽr oŭs	fĭ dĕl′ĭ tў
ĕr ў sĭp′ė lạs	lieū tĕn′ạnt	dī ȧ pā′s̱ŏn

Arrange the foregoing words in alphabetical order and define them.

30

Distinguish between the words in each of the following pairs of synonyms, after showing in what respect the words in each pair are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

adore	entire	rebuke	punish
worship	complete	reprove	chastise

31

Men ought to be manly; women ought to be womanly or feminine. They are sometimes mascu-

line, which men cannot be; but only men can be effeminate. For masculineness and effeminacy imply the palpable predominance in the one sex of that which is the peculiar characteristic of the other.

Not that these characteristic qualities, which in their proper places are graces, are at all incompatible. The manliest heart has often had all the gentleness and tenderness of womanhood, nay, is far likelier than the effeminate to have it. On the other hand, the most truly feminine heart, in time of need, will manifest all the strength and calm bravery of manhood.

That quality, however, in each sex, which is in some measure alien to it, should commonly be kept in subordination to that which is its natural inmate. The softness in the man should be latent, as the waters lay hid within the rock in Horeb, and should only issue at some heavenly call. The courage in the woman should sleep, as the light sleeps in the pearl.

—Two Brothers: *Guesses at Truth*

Define the following words as employed in the foregoing extract: *Effeminate, palpable, latent, incompatible, characteristic.*

Explain the allusion to "the waters that lay hid within the rock in Horeb."

32

in do lent	tor tu ous	pit e ous
rev er ent	as sid u ous	du te ous
con fi dent	in gen u ous	plen te ous
cor pu lent	pro mis cu ous	beau te ous
in can des cent	pre sump tu ous	boun te ous

33

Write the etymological meaning of each of the following words:

impetus	misapply	duplex
impetuous	applicant	complex
competency	appliance	duplicity
incompetent	applicable	simplicity
impetuosity	application	complicity

Write a dictionary meaning for each word.

34

Pronounce the following words:

bĭ tū′mĕn	fū nē′rė̆ ȧl	mĭn ū ĕt′
lăb′ў rĭnth	ôr′chĕs trȧl	măs′să cre[1]
mў̆s′tĭ çị̆sm	ĕm pў̆r′ė̆ ȧl	ĕn′vĕl ōpe
sĕp ăr ā′tion	dī ŏç′ė̆ ṣȧn	sĕc′rė̆ tă̆ rў̆
ĭn făt ū̆ ā′tion	hȳ mė̆ nē′ȧl	căt′ė̆ chị̆sm

Arrange the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and define each word.

[1] The last syllable is pronounced as though the *e* preceded the *r*.

35

Distinguish between the words in each of the following pairs of synonyms, after showing in what respect the words in each pair are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

eat	frail	persuade	healthy
feed	brittle	convince	wholesome

36

THE GRASSHOPPER AND THE CRICKET

The poetry of earth is never dead;
When all the birds are faint with the hot sun
And hide in cooling trees, a voice will run
From hedge to hedge about the new-mown mead.
That is the grasshopper's, — he takes the lead
In some luxury, — he has never done
With his delights; for, when tired out with fun,
He rests at ease beneath some pleasant weed.
The poetry of earth is ceasing never.
On a lone winter evening, when the frost
Has wrought a silence, from the stove there shrills
The cricket's song, in warmth increasing ever,

And seems, to one in drowsiness half lost,
The grasshopper's among some grassy hills.

— JOHN KEATS

The arrangement of the rhyme in this sonnet is similar to the arrangement of the rhyme in Milton's sonnet, *On His Blindness*, on page 149.

37

fu ri ous	do cil i ty	pre mi um
stu di ous	se cu ri ty	em po ri um
per fid i ous	sin cer i ty	e qui li bri um
mys te ri ous	ma tu ri ty	com pen di um
in dus tri ous	con tin u i ty	op pro bri um

Write the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and define each word.

38

Write the etymological meaning of each of the following words:

explicit	reign	abruptly	eruption
implicit	rector	bankrupt	corruption
duplicate	indirect	bankruptcy	disruption
implicate	incorrect	abruptness	corruptness
explicable	corrigible	corruptible	interruption

Write a dictionary meaning for each word.

39

Pronounce the following words:

ū′vů là	grăd′ů ȧl	ȧ dieū′
rĕ veil′le[1]	dĭph′thŏng	vẽr′să tĭle
sĕn′ĕs çhăl[2]	çĕ lĭb′ȧ çў	ȼȧ thē′drȧl
Pĕn′tă teūȼh	pĕ rĭph′ẽr ў	hŏl′ŏ ȼa̤ust
ḡȯv′ẽrn mĕnt	dĭ plō′mȧ çў	ĕn thū′s̤ĭ ăs̤m

Arrange the foregoing words in alphabetical order, and define each word.

40

Distinguish between the words in each of the following pairs of synonyms, after showing in what respect the words in each pair are alike. Then use each word in a sentence.

exert	bereave	slave	dispel
exercise	deprive	servant	disperse

[1] Double *l* in French words has the sound of *l* and the consonant sound of *y*.

[2] *s* is not sounded before *ch* in this word.

APPENDIX

HOMONYMS

Whenever the meaning of the following homonyms is not understood, the pupil should be referred to the dictionary.

air
e'er
ere
heir

aisle
isle
I'll

ail
ale

all
awl

altar
alter

arc
ark

ascent
assent

ate
eight

auger
augur

aught
ought

bad
bade

bail
bale

ball
bawl

bare
bear

base
bass

be
bee

beach
beech

beat
beet

beau
bow

been
bin

beer
bier

bell
belle

berry
bury

berth
birth

blew
blue

boar
bore

born
borne
bourne

bough
bow

bread
bred

break
brake

brewed
brood

bridal
bridle

broach
brooch

bruit
brute

burrow
borough

but
butt

buy
by

call
caul

cannon
canon

canvas
canvass

calendar
calender

cast
caste

cede
seed

ceiling
sealing

cell
sell

cellar
seller

cent
scent
sent

cereal
serial

cession
session

choir
quire

choler
collar

cite
sight
site

chord
cord

claws
clause

climb
clime

coarse
course

core
corps

colonel
kernel

cousin
cozen

creak
creek

crewel
cruel

crews
cruise

Dane
deign

dear
deer

demean
demesne

dew
due

die
dye

doe
dough

done
dun

draft
draught

dyeing
dying

earn
urn

ewe
yew
you

eye
I

eyelet
islet

fain
fane
feign

faint
feint

fair
fare

faun
fawn

feat
feet

fellow
felloe

fir
fur

flea
flee

flew
flue

floe
flow

flour
flower

fore
four

fort
forte

forth
fourth

foul
fowl

freeze
frieze

gait
gate

gamble
gambol

gild
guild

gilt
guilt

grate
great

grater
greater

hail
hale

hair
hare

hall
haul

heal
heel

hear
here

heard
herd

hew
hue
Hugh

him
hymn

hoard
horde

holy
wholly

hour
our

in
inn

indite
indict

jam
jamb

key
quay

kill
kiln

knave
nave

knead
need

knew
new

knight
night

knot
not

know
no

lade
laid

lain
lane

lea
lee

lead
led

leaf
lief

leak
leek

lean
lien

lessen
lesson

lie
lye

links
lynx

loan
lone

load
lode

made
maid

main
Maine
mane

mail
male

maize
maze

manner
manor

mantel
mantle

marshal
martial

mead
Mede
meed

mean
mien

meat
meet

medal
meddle

metal
mettle

might
mite

miner
minor

moan
mown

moat
mote

muscle
mussel

nay
neigh

none
nun

oar
o'er
ore

ode
owed

one
won

pail
pale

pain
pane

pair
pare
pear

palate
pallet
pallette

pall
Paul

pause
paws

peace
piece

peak
peek
pique

peal
peel

pearl
purl

pedal
peddle

peer
pier

pencil
pensile

pendant
pendent

place
plaice

plain
plane

plait
plate

plum
plumb

pole
poll

pore
pour

pray
prey

radical
radicle

rain
reign
rein

raise
rays
raze

rap
wrap

read
reed

reck
wreck

red
read

reek
wreak

retch
wretch

rice
rise

rest
wrest

right
rite
wright
write

rigger
rigor

ring
wring

road
rode
rowed

roe
row

root
route

rote
wrote

rough
ruff

rye
wry

sail
sale

scene
seen
seine

sea
see

seam
seem

sear
seer

sere

sew
so
sow

shear
sheer

side
sighed

skull
scull

slight
sleight

slay
sleigh

soar
sore

sole
soul

some
sum

son
sun

stair
stare

stake
steak

steal
steel

stile
style

straight
strait

surf
serf

surge
serge

suite
sweet

taper
tapir

tail
tale

tare
tear

team
teem

tear
tier

their	to	wade	weak
there	too	weighed	week
they're	two		
throe	told	wain	wear
throw	tolled	wane	ware
throne	troop	waist	weather
thrown	troupe	waste	wether
tide	vain	wait	wood
tied	vane	weight	would
	vein		
time	vale	wave	yoke
thyme	veil	waive	yolk
toe	vice	way	your
tow	vise	weigh	ewer

PUNCTUATION

The characters commonly used in punctuation are the following: *period* (.), *comma* (,), *question mark* (?), *exclamation mark* (!), *colon* (:), *semicolon* (;), *apostrophe* (’), *hyphen* (-).

The following characters are less commonly used: *quotation marks* (“ ”), *dash* (—), *parentheses* (singular, *parenthesis*) ( ), *brackets* [ ], *caret* (^).

Period

The *period* is used after an ordinary statement, that is, a declarative sentence; as, *The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.*

The *period* is used after a sentence expressing a command uttered without feeling; as, *Let not your heart be troubled.*

The *period* is used after an abbreviation; as, *Mr.*, *Dr.*, *Hon.*

Comma

The *comma* is used to set off words, phrases, and clauses. It is used to set off words of address; as, *Most noble brother, you have done me wrong; Good morrow, Antony.*

The *comma* is used to set off words repeated for emphasis; as, *Fly, fly, my lord.*

The *comma* is used after each word in a series except the last; as, *Brutus is noble, wise, valiant, and honest.*

The *comma* is used after the last word in a series if it is not preceded by a conjunction; as, *Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils, shrunk to this little measure?*

The *comma* is used after each pair of words used in pairs; as, *Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my hand and my heart to this vote.*

The *comma* is used in place of a verb that has been omitted to avoid repetition; as, *Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I, his Cromwell.*

The *comma* is used to set off phrases used in apposition; as, *Columbus, the discoverer of America, was born in Genoa.*

The *comma* is used to set off relative clauses not used

restrictively; as, *Alexander, who conquered the world, could not conquer himself.*

The *comma* is used before and after words used parenthetically when the parentheses are not employed; as, *In a long railway journey, for instance, many persons take only a single book.*

The *comma* is not used as frequently as formerly, and it may be stated as a final rule, that a comma should be used wherever it appears necessary to keep the thought clear and distinct.

Question Mark

The *question mark* is used after a word, a phrase, or a sentence that asks a question; as, *Cicero? Did Cicero say anything? To what effect?*

Exclamation Mark

The *exclamation mark* is used after interjections, and after phrases and sentences uttered with strong emotion; as, *Hurrah! The foes are moving! Upon them with the lance!*

The *exclamation mark* is not used with *O*, as this interjection is always used in address; as, *O judgment, thou art fled to brutish beasts!*

Colon

The *colon* marks the division of a sentence not quite complete, but not independent enough in sense to form an independent sentence; as, *Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested: that is, some books are to be read only in parts, others to be read but*

not curiously, and some few to be read wholly and with diligence and attention.

The *colon* is used before a quotation formally introduced; as, *Pope says: "The proper study of mankind is man."*

The *colon* is used before an enumeration of particulars formally introduced; as, *The vices of authority are chiefly four: delays, corruption, roughness, and facility.*

The *colon* is used before a statement, an address, or a speech formally introduced by words of address. In formal letters, the colon is used instead of the comma after the words of address.

Semicolon

The *semicolon* is generally used where a period would be too long a stop; the semicolon usually separates the divisions of a compound or a complex sentence; as, *To spend too much time in studies is sloth; to use them too much for ornament is affectation; to make judgment only by their rules is the humor of a scholar.*

Apostrophe

The *apostrophe* is used before an *s* when added to a singular noun to denote the possessive; as, *The President's message.*

The *apostrophe* is added to a noun which ends in the sound of *s*, and which forms the possessive without adding *s*; as, *Hercules' labors; for justice' sake.*

The *apostrophe* is used before an *s* when the *s* is used with a plural noun to denote the possessive; as, *men's, children's, women's.*

The *apostrophe* is used after the *s* in plural nouns to denote the possessive; as, *ladies'*, *citizens'*.

The *apostrophe* is used to denote the omission of one or more letters; as, *isn't, can't, sup't.*

Hyphen

The *hyphen* is used to join the words which form a compound word; as, *broken-hearted, woe-begone.*

After words have been used as compound words a long time the tendency is to omit the hyphen and to unite the words without the hyphen; as, *schoolmaster, bedpost, stateroom.*

The *hyphen* is used to divide a word at the end of a line when the word is too long for the space at the end of the line. Such a division should be made according to the syllables in the word. A word of one syllable cannot be divided.

Quotation Marks

Quotation marks are used when the exact words of another are quoted directly; as, *Bacon says: "Praise is the reflection of virtue."* When the words are not directly quoted, no quotation marks are needed; as, *Bacon says that praise is the reflection of virtue.*

When a quotation is broken, the quotation marks must be repeated, as they should not include the words which break the quotation; as, *"Many readers," says Lubbock, "miss much of the pleasure of reading by forcing themselves to dwell too long continuously on one subject."*

A quotation within a quotation is indicated by single quotation marks (' '); as, *"'Let me know the facts!' may well*

be the agonized cry of the student who finds himself floating down what Arnold has called 'the vast Mississippi of falsehood, History.'" — AUGUSTINE BIRRELL.

DASH

The *dash* is used when there is a sudden change in the thought of a sentence; as, *As for the rest — let us pass on.*

The *dash* is sometimes used instead of the parentheses or commas; as, *The great Now — so quick, so broad, so fleeting — is yours.*

The *dash* is used where words, letters, or figures have been omitted; as, "*Now, if you will go far enough down this old street, you will see, as you approach its intersection with ——. Names in that region elude one like ghosts.*" *Charles Lamb wrote a farce which he called Mr. H——. That is No. —.*

PARENTHESES

The *parentheses* are used to inclose words, phrases, or clauses introduced into the body of a sentence with which they have no grammatical connection; as, "*Curiosity in children (which I had occasion just to mention) is but an appetite after knowledge.*"

The parentheses are also used to inclose explanations and references.

BRACKETS

The *brackets* are used to correct a mistake, to supply something that has been omitted, or to make an explanation; as, "*English prose,*" *says Hume in his History of England,*

during the reign of James [the first] was written with little regard for the rules of grammar."

CARET

The *caret* is placed immediately under the place from which a letter, word, or words have been unintentionally omitted. The omission is then supplied by writing the character or word immediately above the caret; as, *Recreation*

as

is necessary as labor or food.

USE OF CAPITALS

I. Every sentence should begin with a capital.

II. The first word of every line of poetry should begin with a capital.

III. The first word of a direct quotation should begin with a capital.

IV. The first word of each clause or sentence separately numbered or paragraphed should begin with a capital.

V. The first word of a sentence used as an example should begin with a capital.

VI. Every name used to denote the Deity, as well as the pronouns standing for these names, should begin with a capital.

VII. Every proper name should begin with a capital.

VIII. Words formed from proper names should begin with a capital.

IX. The names of things personified should begin with a capital.

X. The names of the months and of the days of the week should begin with a capital.

XI. Titles of office or honor, when they are so used as to form part of the name of a person, should begin with a capital.

XII. The pronoun *I* and the interjection *O* should always be written with a capital.

RULES FOR SPELLING

I. Words of one syllable ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double this final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel; as, *hat, hatter, nod, nodded, stop, stopped, man, mannish.*

II. Words of more than one syllable, accented on the last syllable, and ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double this final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel; as, *occur, occurred, begin, beginning, remit, remittance.*

There are some apparent exceptions to this rule, viz., *can'cel, cancellation, crys'tal, crystallize;* but these are words of foreign parentage, and the second form is also essentially foreign. They can hardly be said, therefore, to be formed by the addition of the termination.

III. Words ending in silent *e* usually drop the *e* before a suffix which begins with a vowel; as, *simple, simply, receive, receiving, remove, removal, observe, observance.*

In *traceable, manageable,* and other words having *c* or *g* before the silent *e*, the *e* is retained to preserve the sound of the *c* or *g*. This does not happen in *practicable.* In *dyeing*

the *e* is retained to prevent the word from losing its identity.

IV. Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant change the *y* into *i* before a suffix beginning with any vowel but *i*; as, *charity, charities, reply, replied, comply, compliance, lucky, luckier.*

V. In adding *ing* to words ending in *ie* the *e* is dropped and the *i* is changed into *y*; as, *tie, tying, die, dying.*

SYLLABICATION

A *syllable* is a sound or a union of sounds uttered with one impulse of the breath. A syllable may consist merely of a vowel, or of a vowel with a consonant on either or both sides of it.

RULES

I. Compound words consisting of recognized English words may be separated into the component words; as, *head ache, brake man, book case, sun shade, plat form.*

II. Prefixes and suffixes may usually be separated from the body of the word; as, *dress es, dread ful, joy ous, gruff ly, wood en.*

III. When a final consonant had been doubled, the added consonant goes with the suffix; as, *glad den, blot ter, win ning, wrap per.*

IV. When a silent *e* has been dropped before a suffix beginning with a vowel, the suffix is usually a syllable by itself; as, *lodg ing, rogu ish, guid ance, griev ous, tam er.*

V. *C* soft and *g* soft should not end a syllable, unless they come immediately after a short accented syllable, or unless *g* is preceded by *d*; as, *mag ic, ra ging, prec i pice, fier cer, judg ment.*

VI. Consonants which in taking suffixes take the sound of *sh, zh,* or *j,* should not end a syllable; as, *e di tion, gla zier, vi cious, re vi sion, gran deur.*

VII. Doubled consonants are usually separated in dividing a word into syllables; as, *bar row, cof fee, flan nel, es sence, fol ly.*

VIII. Two consonants coming together may be separated in dividing a word into syllables unless together they are capable of beginning a syllable; as, *mar gin, vic tim, um pire, tri ple, neu tral.*

This book should be returned t
the Library on or before the last dat
stamped below.

A fine of five cents a day is incurre
by retaining it beyond the specifie
time.

Please return promptly.